TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

LONGFELLOW'S LAST POEM.

As Seleucus narrates, Hermes described the principles that rank as wholes in two myriads of books; or, as we are informed by Manetho, he perfectly unfolded these principles in three myriads six thousand five hundred and twenty-five volumes. * * * Our ancestors dedicated the inventions of their wisdom to this deity, inscribing all their own writings with the name of Hermes.—*Iamblicus.*

Still through Egypt's desert places
Flows the lordly Nile,
From its banks the great stone faces
Gaze with patient smile;
Still the pyramids imperious
Pierce the cloudless skies,
And the Sphinx stares with mysterious,
Solemn, stony eyes.

But where are the old Egyptian
Demi-gods and kings?
Nothing left but an inscription
Graven on stones and rings.
Where are Helius and Hephoestus,
Gods of eldest eld?
Where is Hermes Trismegitus,
Who their secrets held?

Where are now the many hundred
Thousand books he wrote?
By the Thaumaturgists plundered,
Lost in lands remote;
In oblivion sunk forever,
As when o'er the land
Blows a storm-wind, in the river
Sinks the scattered sand.

Something unsubstantial, ghostly,
Seems this Theurgist,
In deep meditation mostly
Wrapped, as in a mist.
Vague, phantasmal and unreal,
To our thought he seems,
Walking in a world ideal,
In a land of dreams.

Was he one, or many, merging
Name and fame in one,
Like a stream, to which, converging
Many streamlets run?
Till, with gathered power proceeding,
Ampler sweep it takes,
Downward the sweet waters leading
From unnumbered lakes.

By the Nile I see him wandering,
Pausing now and then,
On the mystic union pondering
Between gods and men;
Half believing, wholly feeling,
With supreme delight,
How the gods, themselves concealing,
Lift men to their hight.

Or in Thebes, the hundred-gated,
In the thoroughfare
Breathing, as if consecrated,
A diviner air,
And amid discordant noises,
In the jostling throng,
Hearing far, celestial voices
Of Olympian song.

Who shall call his dreams fallacious?
Who has searched or sought
All the unexplored and spacious
Universe of thought?
Who, in his own skill confiding,
Shall with rule and line
Mark the border-land dividing
Human and divine?

Trismegistus! three times greatest!
How thy name sublime
Has descended to this latest
Progeny of time!
Happy they whose written pages
Perish with their lives,
If amid the crumbling ages
Still their name survives!

Thine, O priest of Egypt, lately
Found I in the vast,
Weed-encumbered, somber, stately
Grave yard of the Past;
And a presence moved before me
On that gloomy shore,
As a waft of wind, that o'er me
Breathed, and was no more.
—*Midwinter Century.*

NASBY IN EXILE.

More of Baden-Baden.

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XLIII.

As we toiled up the long hill the gathering clouds presaged a rain storm. Then they broke, and as we reached the old ruin the sun came out with great brilliancy and gave us a magnificent view up and down the broad fertile valley.

But unexpectedly, before we had time to go through the various rooms of the castle, the rain began to fall in torrents, which was uncomfortable, the roofs having long years ago succumbed to time, which has no more respect for a Margarve's castle than it has for a laborer's hut. Time is no aristocrat.

We sought shelter in a room that had been fitted up as a restaurant, and then we were treated to a genuine storm right from the Black Forest. The wind howled around the open spaces of the ruined walls, the rain dashed against the window panes in fitful gusts, while above all other sounds could be heard the creaking and moaning of the trees all around us as they were bent and swayed by the storm. It required but a little stretch of the imagination to fill the room with gallant Knights, and to believe that it was the din and clatter of battle we heard without.

We were sitting on the ground on which knights and ladies in the centuries past had sat and feasted. There was not an inch of space within a half-mile of us that had not its story. Mailed knights in that very room had

"Carved their meat in gloves of steel,
And drank red wine with their visors down."

And possibly their spirits were hovering over us. If they were we did not know it. They did not materialize. Instead of the mailed knights, and beardless pages, and fair ladies of the middle ages, there was a party of Americans, in tall hats and short coats, ladies in the latest possible Parisian walking dresses, and instead of the glorious game of war it was a simple game of euchre, which the men played with the same earnestness that characterizes them at home in their business, and the ladies with that utter disregard of rule that characterizes feminine card playing everywhere. It is needless to observe that in the matter of wine the example of the old knights was followed, only we had no visors.

A party of Americans playing cards in the castle of a warlike King! Well! Well! There are steamboats on Loch Katrine, there will be a railroad to Jerusalem, and the holy places will yet be illuminated with the electric light. There is no room to-day for sentiment.

This castle was built, originally, by the Romans, and fell into the hands of the Margrave or Baden in 1112. It was necessary in that day to have these strongholds from which the Margraves could issue and make war upon their neighbors, that being their principal business. It was continued as a residence for the Baden potentates, till 1689, when Louis XV of France demolished it, leaving it, less the ivy that has grown over it, as it is to day.

Its principal use now is to give employment to the donkeys to get to it, and the selling of wine and refreshments to the tourists who hunger after the delightful view it affords.

The new Friedrichsbad is an imposing edifice built against the hillside, upon which the springs are located. The exterior is a fine specimen of the Renaissance style of architecture, and is embellished with a great many fine statues, busts and medallions.

The interior is a marvel of completeness and elegance, being finer in all its details than any similar bathing establishment in the world. The wood work is all massive and elegant. The walls and ceilings are artistically frescoed. The bath tubs, large swimming baths are cut out of solid marble, and are so arranged that the bather can go from one to another, securing any desired temperature, without inconvenience.

The water comes from springs on the hill sides, at a temperature of 144° Farenheit, and is conveyed by pipes throughout the building, the pipes being so arranged that the water is gradually cooled. In this way one is enabled to bathe in any kind of water he desires. The yield is upwards of 100 gallons a minute, and are said to be among the most efficacious mineral springs known, the solid ingredients, chiefly chloride of sodium, amounting only to three per cent.

In this magnificent structure, there are the common bath tubs, hewn out of solid blocks of marble and completely let into the floor, with steps leading down to them; large hip baths, supplied with a continual stream of mineral water; an electric bath-room for inhaling the thermal water; baths for the cold water treatment and cold shower baths; vapor baths, hot air baths, swimming baths of different degrees of temperature, supplied also with shower baths, the temperature of whose water can be regulated by the bather, and vapor baths in boxes.

After taking as many of these as he desires, and has been rubbed in a room lurid with hot air, the bather is conducted to a large room where he is enveloped in a warm bath cloak. Then he is taken to a large luxuriously furnished room where he lies down for half or three-quarters of an hour.

When he emerges from the building he feels like a new man, or says he does, which is the same thing.

When the young man who knows everything made that remark, Tibbitts replied promptly, that he most earnestly hoped the change would be permanent. "My young friend, if you feel symptoms of getting back to your original self, take more baths."

Baden merits all the good things said of it. It is a delicious spot and if one had nothing to do in life but to enjoy it, I know of no place where, with money, he could get more out of it. Its people are hospitable, and its physicians will humor you to any disease you choose. If there is nothing the matter with you they will prescribe just as cheerfully as though you had all the ills that human flesh is heir to, and will pocket their fees with a grace unexcelled. They have had vast experience with hypochondriacs, and know all about it.

HEIDELBERG.

There is hardly a man woman or child in the world who has not heard of Heidelberg, and who does not know something of this famous little City of students, wine, beer, castle and casks. It is a place better known, probably, than any in Europe, of its size and non-political importance, and it entertains more sightseers than any other. It is well worth the attention paid to it.

Heidelberg is beautifully situated on the River Neckar about 12 miles from its junction with the Rhine, and a more delightful spot for establishing the seat of a palatial residence does not exist in all Germany.

On the one side is a high range of hills, on the other the beautiful Neckar, the opposite bank of which is covered to the tops of the lovely hills with terraced vineyards.

The very first thing the tourist has to see is the old Schloss, founded by the Count Palatine Rudolph I., about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has passed though remarkable events. Various Princes and Electors improved and fortified the original structure of Rudolph, until, in 1720 when Elector Carl Theodor rebuilt it, it covered a vast extent of territory.

Situated on a spur of the Königestuhl, it is surrounded on three sides by beautiful woods, while on the fourth the river Neckar flows past the town down a wondrously beautiful valley and loses itself in the Rhine 12 miles below. The outside walls are plain and unpretending, being designed entirely for defense against the assaults of invaders. But inside the court the facades are richly embellished with fine carvings, allegorical figures, the window arches having medallions of eminent men of ancient times. In niches around the front facing the entrance are statues of the 16 Counts Palatine. This front is thought to be the most magnificent, architecturally, of any of the four, combining, as it does, four diffeeent styles—Doric, Tuscan, Ionic and Corinthian. It certainly is very imposing, and before it was battered and disfigured by cannon balls during the war of 1693 it must have been a wonderfully fine piece of work.

The regular thing to do at Heidelberg is to go through the great gloomy subterranean passages that wind in and out under the massive pile. It is not a cheerful trip, but it gives one a good idea of the solidity of ancient masonry, and the security of their old dungeons.

The Grand Balcony is a wide, well-built terrace on the river side of the Castle. From this point the view is magnificent, the whole Neckar valley being spread out like a map, below us. Then we go on through great rooms, whose ivy covered walls once resounded with song and merry jest, to the huge tower at the eastern angle of the castle. This old tower is, or was rather, a monster, being 93 feet in diameter, with walls 21 feet thick. In 1689 when the French General Melac was obliged to surrender the castle and town to the Germans, he blew up the fortifications and set the castle on fire. The attempt to demolish the tower was only a partial success. The walls were so thick and so well built that the explosion only detached about a half of it, which fell, a solid mass, into the moat, where it is to-day as solid was two centuries ago, though now its rough sides are covered with shrubs and ivy.

The best view of the castle in its entirety is from the Great Terrace, quite a little distance from the garden that surrounds the grand old ruin. From this height is seen the beautiful valley, with the town spread out in irregular shape on the banks of the Neckar. Across a deep ravine, beautifully clothed with green, is the ruined castle, standing out in bold relief, the ruined tower, the dismantled walls, the grand promenade making a picture of rare beauty.

The castle is decidedly the finest structure of the kind in Europe, beautiful in its location, beautiful in its design and beautiful even in its ruin.

Like most things that are interesting in these old countries it is, however, a remembrance of the days when force was the only law, when the sword and the spear were the only arbiters, and he who had command of the most of them was the ruler.

It has had many masters. In 1685 Louis XIV, of France, set up a claim to the country and invaded it. Of course he had no earthly right to it, any more than the then occupant, but that didn't matter. They didn't split hairs in those days. When a king wanted an adjoining country he simply figured up how many cut-throats he had and how many cut-throats the king had that he proposed to go for, and if he had more cut-throats that the other king why he went for him.

And so Count Melac, Louis's chief cut-throat, assailed Heidelberg, and the City and Castle capitulated to him. He occupied it during the Winter of 1688, but as the German armies were approaching in too great force to suit his notions, in March 1689 he evacuated the place, having first blown up the fortifications and burned the Town and made what havoc he could. Four years later the French finished the destruction, then the Germans rebuilt it in part, but as if fate had a spite against it, it was struck by lightning shortly after and was abandoned as a fortress and palace and so it stands to-day.

Ruin as it is, it is the most wonderful combination of nature and art I have ever seen or ever expect to. The old kings who built it had good eyes for effect as well as for defense. The mountain is 330 feet above the river, and it is a precipice inaccessible except by winding paths, which, when fortified, an hundred men might hold against ten thousand. This before the days of rifled guns. Our present artillery would knock the place as it was, into a cocked hat in an hour. But in those smooth-bore days it was a place of strength, and could only be taken by a systematic seige.

We are much obliged to the French for one piece of vandalism. When they evacuated it the last time they tried to blow up the principal round tower. They placed a frightful amount of powder in it, and it exploded, but so well had the work been built that it merely broke off abou a third of it, which toppled over into the moat and still lies there as it fell. Th walls at the point where the break is ar 20 feet thick and are as solid as a rock. There was no shoddy in this work. There needed to be no shoddy, for the work costs the Rhine robbers who built it nothing. They confiscated the quarries for the stone, and then drafted a sufficient force of men from all parts of their dominions to do the work, feeding them upon black bread and sour wine, which they seized also, making the building of almost any kind of a castle a very cheap affair.

It is a curious place this reminiscence of the past. There are miles of halls, of passages, secret and open, there are drawbridges, and turrets and posts for warders, there is the enormous terrace, over looking the beautiful Neckar and the wonderful vine clad hills, on the opposite bank, there is the wonderful court in the interior, the walls facing inward rich in statuary and wondrous carving; wonderfully beautiful even though a ruin.

Imagine this vast structure when it was itself, filled with Knights and ladies on the night of some festival! Think of it, with lights gleaming from every window, the terrace filled with dancers, and the great court thronged with merry-makers! There have been high jinks in the old Schloss. It must have been a wonderful place, for everybody save and except the wretched peasantry, whose unrequited labor built it, whose unrequited labor supported it, and whose bodies defended it.

It is well that it is in ruins. Its walls are royal, and the fact is I hate everything that savors of royalty.

In the castle is the famous tun of Heidelberg. This famous cask is 26 feet high and 32 feet long, and it holds, or rather held, for it has not been filled for several years, 800 hogshead of wine, or 236 000 bottles. There is a platform on the top of it, upon which a cotillon can be comfortably danced.

The University at Heidelberg has in course of preparation for future beer drinking some 800 students, from all the countries of the world. I suppose they do pay some attention to studies, that they do attend lectures and recitations, and that sort of thing; but all I saw them do was to drink beer, which they do in a way that no other class of young men in the world can. It is a large thing in Heidelberg to be able to drink more beer than any one else.

Smoking divides the honors with beer, though as one student can smoke about as much as another there is not that opportunity for display of talent that there is in beer drinking.

The students are all in societies or clubs and each club wears a cap of a peculiar color. You go into one of the innumerable beer-halls, and you see at one table students with blue caps, at another with red, and another with yellow, and so on. They never mix and each society is at deadly feud with all the others. They sit, and sit and sit at these tables, drinking beer out of mugs, and smoking enormous pipes, mostly meerschaum, which they are at great pains to color.

As a red capped student is supposed to be at mortal feud with all the other colored caps, duels are as common as beer, and I can't say more than that. But a duel in Heidelberg is not a remarkably sanguinary affair. It is about as harmless as a French duel. They don't fight with revolvers at 10 paces, or shot-guns at 30, or sabres or anything of the sort, and instead of trying to kill each other every possible precaution is taken not to kill at all. The weapons are rapiers, very sharp and ugly enough if the duelist really meant business, but both contestants are so swaddled in cloths, so wrapped in cotton defences that any harm aside from a cut in the face is impossible. They fence and thrust, and do all sorts of thing, the object being to inflict a wound upon the face, and the student receiving the wound is very proud of it, and if his flesh is healthy enough to heal without a scar, he tears it open. The scars he must have, for they are testimonials, as it were, of his bravery.

So you see on the streets of Heidelberg any number of students with their faces scarred and seamed, horribly disfigured, but not one of them would sell a scar for anything earthly.

Their beer-drinking proclivities I have referred to. Tibbitts had a letter to one of the red-capped students who immediately introduced him to his club, and the result was—beer. The quantity that Lemuel could consume nettled his friend, and an attempt was made to put him under the table. The Professor, who believes that there is a devil in every drop of beer, warned Tibbitts against joining the party.

"They will get you intoxicated," said the good old man.

"Will they? Perhaps they will. But Professor! A young man of good physique, a son of nature, who has lived in Oshkosh, need not fear a man who comes of the effete civilization of Germany. Don't fear the result of this encounter. I shall do credit to the old flag. To my beloved country I dedicate my stomach. I will fetch them all."

And so Tibbitts sat down with them, and he drank as often as they did for a half hour, then he urged the drinking, and he called for larger mugs.

There was consternation among the students. Tibbitts's friend was the President of the Club, and a mighty man among the beer drinkers, indeed he owed his official positiod to his prowess in this line, and here was a fresh American urging him to deeper and deeper draughts.

The contest waxed warm. One by one the feebler men dropped out until only two remained—Tibbitts and the President. Tibbitts was cool and collected. The President was hot and flurried.

Tibbitts made the President understand that he wanted larger mugs. He explained that he was thirsty, and that the time consumed in bringing the small mugs, (they held nearly a quart) was so much waste, and that the effect of one quencher died out before another could be brought. What he wanted was a mug that held some beer. He was not a baby, but a man.

And so mugs were brought about twice the size of those they had been using. Tibbitts touched his opponent's mug, in goodfellowship, after the custom, and putting it to his lips drank it off at one pull, and tapped on the table to have it re-filled, to the delight of the other colored caps and the dismay of the reds. The President smiled in a sickly sort of way and drank. He finished the mug, and leering wildly around the room, made a feeble attempt to get his pipe to his mouth, reeled and fell prostrate. He was vanquished, and his friends bore him senseless from the floor.

"The idea of a mere German attempting to drink with a man who was weaned on Oshkosh whisky," said Tibbits contemptuously. "I am now just in humor to tackle the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of this club, all at once."

He did not however, for they were all gone. But the honor of America was saved—according to the notions of Tibbits.

A curious place is the famous restaurant on Hauptstrasse, which for many years has been the resort of the University students. Here he sits and drinks a glass of beer at a table that is literally covered with the names of students carved in the solid oak. Many of the names there engraved are now known the world over, though when they were cut there, many decades ago, the youthful carvers were great in literature, science or art only in the dreams of their early manhood.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Terrible Fighting on the Right.

The Route of the Eleventh Corps.

Jackson's Advance Stopt by the Artillery.

Gen. Pleasanton's Impudent Falsehoods.

BY A MEMBER OF BATTERY "H," FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

So many accounts of the battle of Chancellorsville have been given, especially of the fighting near Hazel Grove, which checked the advance of Jackson, south of the Orange Plank Road, it may may not be safe for me to tell of our experience on that ground and that time.

Gen. Underwood's account is the only one that does justice to all. My place was No. 6, in the center section of an Ohio battery, that belonged to the Third Army Corps of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles. The first move we made in the campaign was an all-day's parade and review of the corps, on the open ground opposite Fredericsburg, in plain view of the Rebs.

While we were being inspected at long-range view by the Johnnies, the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were marching for the fords up the river.

Soon as night came we picked up, quietly marched down to the Rappahannock River, below the Town of Fredericksburg, our battery going into position to cover the pontoon bridge that was thrown across the river. Here the First and Third Corps made great show of things about to be done, etc., with little fighting. We were getting anxious to improve the opportunity and advantages gained, or hear from the movement up the river.

Soon came Gen. Hooker's announcement that the march of the troops up the river had been a series of surprises and successes. The Rebels must now fight us in our chosen position.

VICTORY WAS ASSURED, ETC.

This put all hands in the best of spirits, so we were a gay crowd that started on a night march for the fords up the river, to join the troops already on the flank of the Rebel position, leaving the Sixth Corps to demonstrate and finally take the Hights back of Fredericksburg, that had repulsed the whole Army of the Potomac only a short time before under Burnside. We finally halted in the Wilderness near the Chancellorsville House.

About noon of Saturday, our Division (the Third)—Gen. Whipple in command—moved out the Plank Road for about a mile, turned off into a narrow wood road for about half a mile, and came to a cleared opening known as Hazel Grove.

Here the three batteries of our Division were halted for orders, while the infantry kept on to join the Corps out at the Furnace. Some distance to our left we could see the right of the Twelfth Corps' line of battle and temporary breastwork of logs. They seemed to us to be facing towards Fredericksburg. We understood the Eleventh Corps was on our Right, but could not see them, on account of the distance and thick scrub pines.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MOVEMENT.

The Corps out in front of us was sending back prisoners in large and small squads, whom we questioned eagerly for news as they passed.

I remember one fellow well, telling us, with flashing eyes and set lips, "Oh Jackson will be around soon and give it to you'ns."

He was a gamy prisoner as well as right. Jackson came sooner than we expected. It was so quiet—apparently so serene, that the horses were unbridled.

Some of the boys made coffee, while others strolled off for news, water, etc.

Gen. Pleasanton came in from out the Furnace Road with a brigade of cavalry and Martin's horse battery, went to a grove of trees near the Twelfth Corps, dismounted, and made themselves comfortable, as though no battle or danger was near.

The fight on the right of us had been going on only a few moments, but seemed to be coming towards us, when our battery officers began putting us in position to meet the storm, should it reach us.

This was done as promptly as circumstances would admit, but with coolness, by the batteries of Huntington, Bruen and Puttkamer, that were parked in close column of half battery.

When our movement was fairly under way, some of Pleasanton's cavalry came onto the ground we wished to occupy. They moved off towards the plank road, on the wood road we had come in on.

When the cavalry were out of the way, a lot of ambulances and forges came tearing back upon us, followed by the panic-stricken fugitives from the Eleventh Corps. It seemed as though Pandemonium was let loose. The confusion and panic was indescribable. Horses were excited so badly the cannoneers had to help the drivers control them. It seemed as though we would be carried along in the rush, spite of all we could do, much less make any military movement, but we finally got into position and loaded our guns with canister, ready to receive our Southern friends warmly, when the balance of the cavalry that had been resting in the grove near us came into the open field, drew sabers and rode around some in our front, but soon rushed through our guns to the rear, before a Rebel was in sight or a bullet had fallen near us.

This going off to the cavalry, very nearly stampeded our horses again, that were getting quiet. The little open field was now clear, only the batteries in huddled up position—no infantry on our right. On our left the Twelfth Corps's line of battle could not be seen—in our rear a ravine and beyond a grove.

In the ravine was gathered about a company of fugitives, that up and run as soon as the Rebels could be seen. It looked as though we were orphans, left out in the heat to take care of ourselves. We had but little time to look around or wait. For some minutes

WE HAD HEARD THE REBEL YELLS

and they soon came out of the woods, not over 300 yards from us, waving their battle flag, calling on us in strong, positive but not polite terms, to surrender, etc. We were not quite ready to surrender, so gave them canister as fast as willing hands could serve the guns, which were soon scorching hot; canister being all used up we fired shell without any fuses.

The Rebs could not face the hail storm, though they tried it repeatedly. Prisoners afterward told us that we mowed them down fearfully.

Night settled down and we held our ground, though the Rebels had worked through the woods on our right, so that we had to draw back the right of our line of batteries.

This put them between us and the plank road, about as near the Chancellorsville House as we were. Things still looked blue.

No one in authority above our battery officers had been around to look after us. Limber chests were refilled with shell and canister, caissons sent to the rear, anxiously waiting for something to turn up, when to our joy and relief in came the Third Corps from out the Furnace road that we had just held open or covered. Gen. Sickles rode near the head of the column, took in the situation at once, inquired for the officer in command, saying handsome things of the work the batteries had done. When Capt. Huntington reached Gen. Sickles he was warmly and with much feeling thanked for holding the position, etc.

When the fighting was over, we discovered that Martin's Regular Battery was on our left. They soon left the field. Do not know who ordered them into position or off.

Shortly after the Third Corps came back. Part of them were formed just in front of our guns and made the night charge for the Plank Road. We had to lie quiet while it was made. It was an

UGLY, LIVELY CHARGE,

short but hopeless—impossible to see or do anything in the darkness of the scrub pines.

With daylight Sunday morning the infantry went to the rear, where we could see them forming line of battle in the open field near the Chancellorsville House.

The other two batteries had gone back. We were timbered up, ready to move back also, when the Rebels began to advance, and we were ordered to untimber and hold the position.

A regiment of infantry came out to support us, but could not stand it. Colie's Zouaves, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, took their place. We could keep our front clear, but they soon came round on our flank.

It was getting hot and close for us. The Zouaves cut and run without firing a shot. Our Captain had just passed me, going towards our left, where the Rebels were getting in our rear, when I saw an officer ride out to our right section. The First Lieutenant immediately gave the order

LIMBER TO THE REAR.

It was hardly spoken before our little fiery Captain inquired in tones of surprise and indignation,

"Who the hell gives that order?"

Lieut. A—— gave the authority, when the Captain says promptly and cheerfully—

"All right," etc.

While this talk had been made, we were limbering up as lively as we knew how, and started with the horses on the jump for the rear.

To cross the ravine, we had to run right into the face of the Rebels that flanked us, while behind they were advancing and fireing rapidly. The horses of two guns were shot down in the brook at the bottom of the ravine, and we got out with three guns. At the infantry line of battle, three lines deep, that opened to let us through, we met Gen. Sickles who ordered us to the rear. Near the Chancellorville House, Gen. Joe Hooker rode up, saying—

"You have done splendidly. I saw your fight and did not expect you could get out. You have done your share. Get across the river as quick as you can. We have more artillery than we can use on this ground."

Welcome talk and orders.

As we turned the corner at the Chancellorville House a Rebel shell exploded close to the off-horse of a lead team, knocking the horse down and tearing the valise and saddle all to pieces. Nobody hurt. That was the Rebel's parting shot to us at Chancellorville. We were a tired, hot, hungry set mourning the loss of guns and men. It was a hard, sorry tramp down to and across the river.

Our Third Corps suffered heavily, losing over one fourth of the men it took into the fight. Major Generals Berry and Whipple, of the Second and Third Divisions, were killed on the field.

Our Third Division, after the fight, looked like a regiment, and was broken up, the batteries being scattered. After the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps joined Sherman in the West, we were the only Western Battery that we knew of in the Army of the Potomac. Not a pleasant position for modest orphans, we found.

WITH THE REBEL ADVANCE

Saturday afternoon, came a *jet black cloud*, that seemed to come up with them, accompanied by a strong wind. It stopped when they did, seemingly right over them, adding much to the ghastliness of the situation. Serving out ammunition, with no fuses to fix, gave me better chance to see and hear than I would have had working in the smoke and noise about the guns.

In all our army experience our Battery never had such a *terribly* desperate situation, nor our coolness, courage, soldierly abilities and staying qualities put to such a thorough trial and test as we had at Chancellorsville. In saying that, remember that we had harder, longer fighting at Gettysburg, on Cemetery Hill, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc. In other battles we had order and support. At Chancellorsville it was confusion and desolation.

I OWN UP THAT I WAS SCARED,

badly so—never before was so anxious to go home—and hope may never see such a field and fight. Yet we only faced and stopped the extreme right of Jackson's advance, who were old acquaintances, we having helped to whip them at Winchester in March, 1862, and a lively little fight with them at Port Republic.

As an example of the mettle of our boys, let me tell of Kirk Bishop, who was wounded Sunday morning, just as we were ordered off the field. Seeing the situation, capture almost certain for him, he said to the boys who started to carry him off:

"No; never mind me. *Save the gun.*"

He lay on the field where he fell, inside the Rebel lines, for two days, without any care, was brought off under a flag of truce and died in a field hospital under the old flag.

MRS. GEN. SICKLES.

Here let me say a kind word to the memory of a woman who may have erred, but who showed her devotion and womanly qualities by her faithful attention to the wounded in the field-hospitals after Chancellorsville. Many a brave fellow died blessing her, while many are living to-day who owe their lives to her care and attention. Surely the rank and file of the Third Corps have respect for her work among them, and charity for any missteps Mrs. D. Sickles may have made.

Let me go farther, now that I have got to scribbling about this fight.

ALFRED PLEASANTON

was made Major General for his services at this battle, and soon had command of all the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac—quite a jump from a brigade. It was too big for him, so he retired to the shades of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. He next came to the front under Pres. Grant in the Revenue Service, but *petered soon*. He is now before Congress to be put on the retired army list, with Major General's rank and pay. In the intervals he has managed to be interviewed about his exploits in the Army that were highly colored for Pleasanton's benefit. This bill before Congress is too much. Pleasanton has already had too many honors that belong to other men. We never could find out or understand what it was he had done so big at Chancellorsville, and were amazed to discover, after the close of the War, that Pleasanton had testified before the Congressional Committee on Conduct of the War an exaggerated account of the confusion at Hazel Grove, claiming that he stopped it; ordered Maj. Keenan with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry to charge Jackson's Corps, 10,000 men, while he put the artillery in position and fought them, stopping Jackson's whole corps.

Lately it has come out that the cavalry objects to this story of Pleasanton's as well as the artillery.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

Maj. J. E. Carpenter, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry says:

"At this time (while the cavalry was resting at Hazel Grove), an officer galloped swiftly to where Gen. Pleasanton stood, and a moment after another staff officer dashed up, his horse reeking and himself greatly excited.

"The intelligence brought by these officers was that Howard's Corps was retreating in disorder, etc.; Gen. Pleasanton was requested to send a regiment to stop the rout, etc.

"The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry was selected, and ordered to proceed swiftly to the Plank Road, report to Gen. Howard, etc. I remember well the injunction given by Gen. Pleasanton to Maj. Keenan, who commanded the leading battalion, 'Don't blow your horses, Major.' They were, I believe, the last words ever spoken to him. Taking the narrow wood road, which terminated at the Orange Plank Road, the regiment galloped by two's, the road being too narrow for the formation of four's, toward the plank road. It was discovered that the enemy had advanced his line here so far that his skirmishers occupied the woods on the right of the road, while his line of battle was plainly to be seen at intervals through the woods to the left.

"The position of the regiment at this time was full of peril. They were marching by two's at a gallop in a narrow road through thick woods, with the enemy on both sides, subjected to a destructive fire, with no possibility of turning back without utter confusion and disaster.

"Major Keenan realizing the desperate strait into which we had fallen, and the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, ordered his battalion to draw sabers and charge.

"Reaching the Plank Road, the regiment turned to the left, formed fours as it turned into the wider road, and was precipitated with a ringing cheer, directly on Jackson's advancing troops, dashing through and completely breaking their first line.

"The brunt of the charge was borne by the first squadron. Its work was nobly done; nearly half of its men were killed or wounded.

"Five officers were at the head of the column, Majors Huey and Keenan, Capt. Arrowsmith, Adj't. Paddock and the writer. Of these only two escaped with their lives, and only Huey came out with horse and rider uninjured.

"The effect of this bold attack was to alarm the enemy and check his advance.

"Time enough was thus secured to extricate the regiment from its critical position."

Maj. Carpenter's account fits right into ours, as we saw part of the cavalry go off on the narrow wood road towards the Plank Road.

PLEASANTON'S FALSEHOODS.

The artillery know that no cavalry charge was made at or near Hazel Grove, and that Gen. Pleasaoton went off the field to the rear before the Rebels came in sight of the Grove.

Gen. Pleasanton tells about their bringing out a Union flag to deceive us. He must have had dust in his eyes about that time, as no one else saw it. Gen Pleasanton tells about the Rebels having three battle flags in sight at once. Maybe Pleasanton did see three Reb battle flags during the whole fight, but Saturday night we only saw two Rebel flags, where he claims to have seen more.

Now it clearly appears

First—That no charge was ordered or anticipated by Gen. Pleasanton when the regiment of cavalry passed from his command.

Second—That the charge neither had or was intended to have any bearing on the defense at Hazel Grove.

Third—That it was originated and ordered by Maj. Keenan as a means of escape for his regiment.

Fourth—The charge was made fully, if not more than half a mile from Hazel Grove, where Gen. Pleasanton claims it was made, and where he was at the time.

Fifth—That Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, educated at West Point by the Government, deliberately falsified the record or in other words *positively and knowingly lied* about his own troops as well as our artillery, that he might be benefitted, and accepted honors that belonged to men that he had sworn to care for and protect in their rights as soldiers.

Now, if this is not despicable and damnable on the part of Pleasanton, I do not know what to call it, and hope he as well as Fitz John Porter, may fail in their efforts with Congress for more pay and honors.

I cannot but feel certain, had our Division General lived through the fight and the Division kept up, that Gen. Pleasanton would not have dared to slander and lie about this as he has.

What I have written can be substantiated by plenty of reliable men around here, who will bring out their diaries, made at the time, giving incidents and details more fully than this article would admit of.

As I stayed on the field at Chancellorsville till ordered off, and am not an applicant for pension, back pay, or to go on the Retired Army List with fat salary, I will close by signing as I began in the army. Yours, POWDER MONKEY.

THE TWO COCKATOOS.

BY ARTHUR T. PASK.

The old brewery stands just outside the Town of Thamesford. The high road passes in front of it, the river flows behind it. It is a ruin. Almost two centuries of misfortune cling to it. The Gayford family, which held it from father to son, from son to grandson, is now no more. It is not a property in Chancery; it is not said to be a haunted house; yet there is something about it which inspires one with a melancholy feeling of repulsion. There has been no tenant within its walls for over 20 years. On the roof the red tiles here and there have slipped down out of place, and left great holes for the sun to blister the rotten timbers, for the rain to pour through on to the rotting floors. See the house from the river! As for the stream itself, all it has done for it is to silt a great bank of mud up beneath its walls. On this the rank dock leaves grow apace, so that they touch the great clumps of grass whose roots are set in the crumbling mortar of the brewery walls. High above, one of the granary doors has fallen from its hinges, and shows the darkness within, a great black patch of dismal loneliness. Sometimes the men on the barges passing at night time will take pieces of coal or stone and throw them in at the uninviting opening. The stones strike on the old floors and against the wooden walls. Then the noise echos on the willow islands opposite. Once! twice! thrice! Then it is lost along the leaden stream. But the house is not haunted.

* * * * * * * *

It is the year 185—. The Australian gold fever is at its hight.

In the parlor of the brewery the two brothers Gayford and their cousins Jack and Henry are sitting smoking over their whisky and water. The parlor is an old wainscotted room with light green walls. There are one or two portraits, a few faded old engravings, and a dingy mirror, with a dusty plaster eagle on the top of it. In one corner of the room is a ricketty spinet; above this, on a bracket, is a rather strange ornament, a stuffed bird—a white cockatoo under a glass shade. The carpet is old and patched, the chairs are shrunk and warped. The room has a poverty-stricken air, yet it has not the least look of vulgar poverty. Straitened circumstances and dying gentility are its guardian spirits.

Dick Gayford, the elder brother, is standing smoking with his back to the fire. His eyes are turned towards his brother, who is sitting on the music stool in front of the old spinet. Both brothers are pale and dark, both have a nervous sensitive movement of the lips, both have a peculiar way of smiling and frowning at the same time, but both have the unmistakable looks of gentlemen. Their two cousins are before the round table in the light of the great oil lamp which stands upon it.

"My dear partner, Harry," says Charles Gayford, as he takes his pipe from his mouth, "It will be our fate to make our fortunes as quickly as possible. We've only got to pick up a few hundredweight of nuggets, and there we are. You'll stop in Australia, and be made Lord Lieutenant or Governor-General, and all the rest of it. I'll come back and give Dick the benefit of my capital, and then Meux, and Truman Hanbury and Buxton will cut their throats with rage."

"Whether they'll cut their throats I'm sure I don't know," answers his brother, "but I don't think I'm likely to cut out anyone here. The business is a dead loss, and only the pupils keep the thing going."

"Never say die, Dick," and his cousin Harry laughs; "We won't do the dismisal on this last night in the old country."

"No," and the other smiles; "quite right, lad. We'll have another glass of whisky, and Jack shall thump out 'Auld Lang Syne' on that lovely old instrument. We'll do a chorus and retire, for you have to get up at 4 to-morrow."

The young man sits down to the tinkling old spinet. The other three stand up with their glasses in their hands. Their strong voices almost make the room shake, and the sound echos through the dark passages and broad staircases of the brewery. The end of the chorus comes—

"——the days of auld lang syne."

The lamp goes out, and they ar suddenly left in the dark.

"Hullo!" cries Dick Gyyford, "that old fool Jones has forgot to put any oil in to-night. But what's that that fell, Jack?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Shall I shout for the old woman? She pretends she never hears the bell."

"I will myself," and his cousin stumbles to the door and shouts down the long passage. The old woman comes in with a lighted candle.

"I put plenty of oil in this morning, master Richard," she says, as she takes the globe off the lamp.

"Then you didn't cut the wick, Mrs. Jones."

"I allus does things proper," answers the housekeeper, with dignity. "See for yourself."

"No, it's all right. It's rather odd, Charley, isn't it?" asks Dick of his brother. The lamp is re-lit.

"Why, there's old Crockets fallen off his perch," cries Charley Gayford. "You must have knocked him over, Harry, when you got up in the dark," and he picks the stuffed bird up from the case of the spinet, adding—"I'll catch one of these beggars of cockatoos in the bush, and send him over to you, Dick."

"All right, Charley," answers his brother, "but sit down, Harry, and we'll do the 'Auld Lang Syne' again." This time they shouted with extra vigor. Again they came to the end of the last verse—

"——the days of auld lang syne."

The lamp goes out once more. There is a dead silence. Dick Gayford walks to the window, pulls open the shutters, and lets in the strong moonlight, which plays in transparent paleness on their faces.

"I wonder what this means," and Charley gives an uneasy laugh. "I don't believe in omens, but—"

"Thanks to my being such a scientific pundit, I can easily explain it all. Don't you know that every lamp glass or any other glass has a key-note. I'll be bound the key note of that glass is the same as the last note in 'Auld Lang Syne.' If so, our shouting would cause it to vibrate tremendously, and that would be enough to put out the light. I saw the experiment tried at Gottingen two years ago, so you needn't worry yourselves. Science is a match for superstition any day," and Jack Rawlinson laughs.

There is a knock at the door.

"Come in," cries the young master of the house.

A burly brewer's man puts his head in at the door.

"It's a quarter to 10, sir, and the mash wants seein' to."

"I'll be off in a minute or two, and I'll send the old woman with a light." And the brewer walks out of the room.

Half an hour afterwards, with the exception of Dick Gayford, they are all in bed. He is standing in the doorway of the granary looking down the river as it steals past in the moonlight. There is a light breeze, and the leaves of the aspens on the island opposite are rustling in a half-hushed whisper. In the fields beyond sudden a land rail croaks loudly.

"Science and superstition. I wonder," thinks Gayford, "I wonder——"

* * * * * * *

How the sun blazed down! It scorches the backs of the teams of bullocks dragging their heavy loads over the deep ruts of the road tracks. It pours on the bare hill-side, honey-combed with the deserted claims. It flashes and shimmers on the skeletons of hundreds of horses that have died from fever heat and burning thirst. It turns to silver brightness the down of the great thistles which are borne on the hot wind. It burnishes like china the white feathers of the cockatoos soaring high above the great trees of the distant forest.

It is the road to the Eldorado—the road to the Bendigo diggings. And now the sun is setting on the forest. Above the undergrowth the crests of the tall trees are glowing like huge crowns of copper. Beneath, their great trunks are in the blackest shade. In the dusk of a distant opening in the forest the kangaroos are squatting—now they halt for a few instants; now, at the sound of human voices, they bound away and are lost in the close undergrowth. In the undergrowth the climbing vines are clutching the leaves of the young trees, whose roots are nourished in a soil covered with the fallen leaves of many Autumns. But wherever an open space occurs the sun shows its cruel power. The trees thrown down by the storm are but scrumbling logs of ashy tinder. Some which have been withered in the lightning fire the storm has still spared, and they stand erect with their leafless branches pointing to the sky.

On a small clearing by the road side a party of men is gathered by a cart. The two horses are picketed close by. Blankets are hanging over the tilt of the cart, and the men are drinking out of their tin pannikins. Evidently, they mean to camp for the night.

"After all, I wish we had been ready to go on with Gayford," said one of the men, a healthy young fellow, clad in loose jumper, with trousers stuffed in his boots, regular digger's fashion.

"So we would have, Rawlinson," was the answer, "only that cursed rut took us an hour or two to get out of. For my part, I wonder he didn't wait."

"He's so mad to try his luck that he would have Ned Stevens go on with him at once, and if he does pitch on his claim first, it'll only be to square it with Rawlinson. You've been mates for a long time, haven't you?" and a rough digger, a Cornish miner (there were many of the stout fellows of the land of the Pens at the diggings in those days) took his pipe from between his teeth, and looked up at the young man—

"This very night a year ago we were at his brother's house, in Thamesford."

"The man you said the youngster wanted to get a stuffed cockoo for—rum idea that," and the Cornishman laughed.

"And there's a pair of them flyin' over yonder," said another man, pointing over the road ahead—"never noticed 'em out so late before."

The man they called Rawlinson was rubbing the stock of a light rifle. He turned to where the other pointed, raised it to his shoulder and fired. The bird fell.

"Well, I'm d——d," cried the miner, jumping to his feet, "the devil's in that; I never saw such a piece of potting in my life before."

"Wonders will never cease," said Rawlinson, taking out his watch. "Day, 16th July, 185–; time, 9:45 in the moonlight; two cockatoos, not roosting, one shot by Tom Rawlinson, late of Thamesford, England, with a rifle bullet;" and he began to play with the lock of his weapon.

"How that shot did echo," muttered one of the men to his mate; "it seemed to go right away out of the forest." For a time the men sunk into silence. The only sound was the rustling of the leaves.

"We're going to part company to-morrow," said Rawlinson, after a few minutes; "we seem awfully in the dismals. I've got a daow of whisky; let's have a drink and a chorus just to cheer up a bit." One of them started "The Leather Bottle;" but the chorus fell flat and weak. After each verse each voice fell feebler and feebler.

"Hang it all; this won't do anyhow," said one of them with an oath; "hadn't we better tumble in?"

"It's rather queer, but I don't feel a bit sleepy," answered Rawlinson.

"Nor I," said one.

"Nor I," said another.

"It wouldn't be a bad idea to make another start forward in the moonlight," cried Rawlinson. "A lot of fellows are coming in after us, and it would be just as well if we got up early. P'raps we might came up with Gayford and Stevens."

"Right you are," said two of the men together.

"Sleeping does seem beastly dull under these trees," answered another; "I'd much sooner spread out in the open."

They put the horses to, tied up their blankets, relit their pipes, and in a few minutes the cart was rumbling over the track.

How silent it all was. The moon played on the trunks of the trees by the road side. It struggled through the openings of the underwood in crooked patches of pale light. A dead, heavy loneliness was upon everything. Somehow or the other the men were very unsociable. There were no jokes, no chaffing, no singing. After an hour and a half of stolid tramping, gradually the road clearing widened out. Then came the great plain of open, undulating country. About half a mile ahead, standing a few yards back from the track were three dead trees.

"Look's to me there's something against that tree," said one of the men, breaking the silence for the first time. The others turned in the direction of his pointed hand.

"Bushrangers, by G——!" said Rawlinson. "There's a man stuck up!"

Two of the men stood by the cart and horse, the other three made for the tree.

In the moonlight was a ghastly figure bound to the blasted trunk of the black tree. The cold rays played upon the mouth, face and glassy opened eyes. The breeze stirred the dark, curling hair, and seemed to give the dead man a hideous life.

"Gayford!" they cried with one voice.

* * * * * *

It was a market day at Thamesford, and the young brewer was standing looking at the almanac on his office wall.

"They have been gone a year then," said his cousin Jack Rawlinson, who had just saunterd in.

"Well, we haven't forgotten them, anyhow," was the answer. "And old Mrs. Jones, who always loved Charley like two or three brothers and mothers, always keeps the staircase clock going at Australian time. She has got the reputation of being quite a grandmother of science among her friends in the town. She'll offend him though, when he comes back, for she says she means to burn the old cockatoo that he would keep in the parlour. She took it down this morning and has laid it on the spiet."

"Oh, by the way," said his cousin, "I left a volume of Scott upstairs last night; I'll go and fetch it."

After a minute or two Rawlinson came down laughing.

"Old Mr. Jones isn't so fond of her Australian time as you think, Dick," he said, "she has let the clock run down; it has stopped at a quarter to 10. Well, good-bye till the evening—I'll come round and do a pipe."

They are taking a glass of grog together and discussing the first leader in the *Times*. The lamp is lit, but the window is wide open and the moon makes itself felt by giving a bluish shade to the lamp light. On the face of the mirror it glows a dull opal color. It flickers, in faint shadows on the parlor walls.

"It's just about the time the militia come by, isn't it, Dick?" asks his cousin.

"Yes. I can hear them by the Town Hall; they'll begin their rum-tumming presently."

The tramping of feet and the shouts of small boys and ragamuffins of the town come nearer and nearer, the drums roll, the footsteps beat to smarter rhythm, the band is underneath the open windows. It strikes up "Auld Lang Syne."

"I hate that cursed tune!" says Gayford.

"Perhaps it will put the lamp out again," answers the other with a quiet voice.

"——the days of auld lang syne."

The lamp goes out!

If either of them had looked at the clock they would have seen that it was a quarter to 10, the 16th of July, 185—."

Perhaps after all there are more things than we know of in our philosophy.

Literature for Prisoners.

Texas Siftings.

The prisoners in the Austin jail requested the jailer not long since to get them some books to read. The jailer, being a kind-hearted man, procured a mixed lot of old books at an auction room, and proceeded to divide them out, while the prisoners were assembled in the jail yard.

"Here is a book for you," he said, giving it to a man who was in for murder. The prisoner looked at it, shook his head, and handed it back. It was "Dr. Smith's Diseases of the Throat."

The next one got a small pamphlet. He was in for horse stealing, but he thought the jailer meant something personal, as the title of the book was, "Hints How to Raise Fine Stock."

Still another, who is indicted for robbing the mail, got a copy of the "Postal Guide," while a gentleman, who is accused of imitating another's signature drew, "How to Write a Good Hand in 10 Lessons."

The handed the books back to the jailer, and said they preferred a buch of old exchanges from *Texas Siftings'* office, as then they could pick out the items they wanted to read.

Snubbing in "society" is like "punishment" in prize-fighting—those who can endure it at first and inflict it at last are successful.—*Seth Spicer.*

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mr. Aldrich is writing the biography of N. P. Willis.

In a lottery you pay your money but you have no choice.

Song of the cheese—"Will you love me when I mould?"

You cannot make a horse drink. It is different with men.

A New Jersey horse doctor attempted to prescribe for a man and succeeded in killing him. This proves that man hasn't the constitution of a horse.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Black, the novelist, is going to Egypt with Lockyer, the astronomer, to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 17. An Egyptian novel may be looked for shortly afterward.

When it is decided which is the greater of the two horses—"Iroquois" or "Foxhall"—he ought to be named "The Sun," after the greatest ray-source in the solar system.—*Rome Sentinel.*

"A brotherly Colorado "Personal" reads thus: "Mr. Orth Stein, the gifted editor of the Leadville *Chronicle*, arrived in town last evening. His remains will be shipped home Monday evening."

Massachusetts has been having an epidemic of big fires. In the words of a native of the Emerald Isle, "The inhabitants of that State are hardy, but the towns are tinder."—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Brown. "Ah! that's your dog. He'd astonish any suspicious-looking party coming about I should think." Jones: "Oh, you needn't be afraid as long as I am with you, old fellow."—*Hoyt's Hilarities.*

"What made the mule kick you?" they asked of the gentleman who had been sent flying through the roof of a barn. And he answered: "Do you think I was fool enough to go back and ask him."—*Boston Post.*

At Baltimore the other day Kate Claxton tripped and fell into the gutter. Immediately a dozen men rushed to her assistance; whereas, if she had been a man everybody would have passed by with the laugh, "Hello! he's drunk again."

"What is a junction, nurse?" asked a 7-year-old fairy the other day at a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person, indeed, "why it's a place where two roads separate."

Half the silver half dollars circulated in Montana are alleged to be counterfeits made by the Chinese in San Francisco. They are described as of exactly the weight of the genuine ones, and one thirty-second part of an inch larger in diameter. They contain only 16 cents' worth of silver, which is all on the surface.

Iroquois (nine stone), says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is now favorite for the City and suburban. He carries the same weight that Bend Or won with last year; and if Peregrine (eight stone eleven pounds) is reserved for this race, as will probably be the case, the betting between them will be very heavy, as they have never met since they competed in the Derby.

A novel institution has just been established in Louisville, Ky., in the shape of a free washroom for newsboys. A basement has been leased for the purpose, which has been furnished with two large benches 12 feet long, with framework backs, roller towels, glasses, combs, brushes, soap, large basins, buckets, etc. The room is opened for the boys from 1 to 3 in the afternoon, and is well patronized.

Lord Justice Cotton, an English Judge held in high repute, holds that the commitment of mere boys for trial at the assizes with all the paraphernalia of Grand Jury, Judge, etc., is absurd, and he advocates simply a sound birching in such cases. The early introduction of such a bill is probable, as it is contended that committing boys to jail puts a stigma on them through life, and often forces them to become criminals.

The conversion of Gen. Abe Buford, during the recent religious revival in Louisville, Ky., caused a great deal of surprise throughout that region. Another notable convert was Warren Viley. Between Buford and Viley there had long been a bitter feud, and they never met without arousing expectation of bloodshed. They came together a few days ago. The spectators felt that a severe test of their professions of a change of heart was to be made. The two men shook hands cordially, and took a drink together.

Lord Wilton, who died in London on Monday, united in his person a queer conglomeration of tastes and passions. He was a fox-hunter, race-rider, Lothario, psalm-singer, yachtsman, composer of sacred music, and organist, also a skillful surgeon. He was passionately fond of the chase and of racing, and, though of very slight and delicate build, was noted for his skill in mastering wild and vicious horses. Tom Dawson, the famous tartite, once declared that there was "not such another jockey in England."

Two young boys, aged respectively six and four years, the sons of one of our prominent citizens, disobeyed their father the other day. As a punishment he led them upstairs to their room and shut them in. The older one had been reading the headings of the Guiteau trial from day to day, it seems. After the door was closed their father waited outside to hear what they would say. The youngest looked up and said:

"This is pretty hard, having to sit here all alone and no supper."

He then began to cry, but his brother, six years old, said:

"Never you mind, John, God-Almighty will avenge this crime."

The boys both got their supper.—*Oil City Derrick.*

FOR THE LADIES.

At Dublin Castle Court, says the London *Truth*, plumes of unbecoming size are not *de rigueur*.

Mrs. Langtry denies that she does not live with her husband, but says that her income is not sufficient for her requirements, and that is why she has "gone on the stage." She is paid $500 a week at the Haymarket, London, with $50 additional for one matinee.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is described as a little old woman who wears a brown wig and showy diamond ear rings. Her figure is $25,000,000, and it is asserted that Mr. Stewart's determination that none of his relatives should ever have any of the property will be carried out by her.

Illinois girls don't take any rash steps. "A young lady living at Pekin was about to be married to a young man. A married man heard of it, and went to the girl's mother and informed her that his wife was going to die, and if the girl would wait he would marry her. In a short time the loved wife died, and the girl having waited, was married in less than three months to the disconsolate widower."

A dauntless citizen of Georgia is said to be on the point of publishing a descriptive catalog of all the unmarried women in the State who now own or expect to inherit property valued at $5,000 or more, with accurate details as to age, appearance and personal characteristics. The mercenary aspect of this enterprise is more than offset by the intrepid valor which can contemplate without quailing the inevitable errors which will find their way into such a volume.

Trained pugs now sit at milady's parlor window with a bow of bright-colored ribbon at their necks, and it is easy to see that they regard themselves as a very superior kind of dog. While you gaze at the petted beast you have also a chance to admire the fine design of milady's lace curtains, which, as a matter of course, originally belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and were "picked up while we were in Europe last Summer."

The British Lord Chancellor's bill defining married women's property has been printed. It makes married women liable to the parish for the relief of their husbands, and renders the wife liable also to criminal proceedings in the event of her committing any unlawful act against the property of her husband. It limits the liability of husbands in respect of debts incurred by their wives prior to marriage, and it strictly arranges the conditions under which a married woman can hold, acquire, and dispose of property.

Before a booth in a village fair, flaring placards announce the celebrated woman fish—price of admission, 15 centimes. The booth is promptly crowded; the stage manager draws up the curtain, and a little old woman appears on the stage, and, dropping a courtesy, says: "Ladies and genelemen, I am a woman fish. [Murmurs.] Yes, ladies and gentlemen, my husband, Isadore Fish, died three years ago, leaving me a widow, and, as you seem to take such a lively interest in my fortunes, I will proceed to take up a collec——" The audience vanishes and makes room for a new one—*From the French.*

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good, free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney Wort. It is the best preventitive of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID

A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

[Copyright by J. Ralston Skinner, 1882.]

VI.

After all that has been said as preparatory to a description of this pyramid, one would naturally suppose that what is to be said should have the color of its age, or date, and of the conditions of its surroundings,—that is, should be germane to that age, those conditions having, presumably, but little if any bearing upon the present. To the contrary of such an opinion, the value of the investigation into the structure of this mass is from its absolute and essential relation to our present; to our present advance in those arts and sciences which were set forth in the plans by the intention of the architect. The fact is, however strange it may appear, that the better way to take up the subject matter of description, is as if it were a structure of to-day, intended to embody the highest reaches of our times, in geometry, numbers, measures, and their application to astronomy.

Let us now describe this pyramid: The sides of its base run with the true points of the compass more accurately than those of any known building of to-day; the utmost error, as stated by Piazzi Smyth being limited within 4 minutes, 35 seconds. The building is located on the western bank of the Nile, at El Guzeh, near Memphis, on a rocky promontory, a low spur of the Libyan hills, stretching northward to within a very short distance, little over a mile, of the parallel of 30 degrees, north latitude. It is evident that the builders knew the location of that parallel, and wished it known that the structure was to monument that knowledge. The lack, to the southward, of 30 degrees, is carefully measured by Mr. Smyth. It was impossible to build such a structure in Lower Egypt, near the Nile, and at the head of the Delta of that river, nearer to the parallel of 30 degrees, than the location on which it stands. The reason was, because of the soft alluvial soil, in which no foundation could be found. But this very distance of difference was worked into the plans of the structure. Mr. Smyth says it is located south of the parallel of 30 degrees, by 69 seconds, within a probable error either plus or minus, of 3 seconds. The distance was most likely taken as 68.7549 seconds, which would be 34.37745 seconds multiplied by 2. The length of the descending passage way is 343.-7745 feet, which is the radius feet to 57.295 fathoms, which is the radius of the circle of 360 fathoms. And indeed this is the circle of 360 degrees, with a radius of 57.295 degrees, and 3437.745 minutes, and so on. In other words, this distance of 68.75490 seconds, numerically adjusted itself as marking the modulus of measure, by which this pyramid was builded. There are other especial reasons for saying that the builders intended to monument the parallel of 30 degrees by the structure, but they are too difficult to detail, without plans or charts of the building itself. This bluff rises about 137 feet above the bed of the Nile, which hight in a level plain, is of itself a prominent land mark. On the summit of this promontory and as close to its northern edge as practicable, is located the pyramid proper, or the Great Egyptian Pyramid. Its base side when entire was 763.943 plus of our British feet in length, and its hight, if it ever was builded up to a point, must have been 486.341 plus feet. Its entrance was located upon the sloping side of its northern face, and its lower edge, or threshold, upon the slope, was at a vertical hight from the ground of 53.247 plus feet. This passage was set off from the center, or middle, of the north base side, to the west thereof, a distance of 24 feet, by Col. Vyse, so short that the distance was 24 feet from the center of the base side to the center of the passage way. The hight of this passage way, perpendicularly to its incline, was 3.9378 plus feet, and its width at its top say 41¼ feet, and not quite so wide at the bottom. This entrance passage way or tube, descended for a distance of 343.7745 plus feet, its foot being just 100 feet vertically, below the level of the ground, or the base of the structure. Thence, a level horizontal passage way, three feet high, by Col. Vyse, extended south, a distance on its roof line 27 feet to a subterranean chamber. The distance along the floor line of this level from the foot of the passage, to a central vertical plane of the pyramid, cutting down through its peak, was 32.42377 plus feet. At the distance on the roof line of the passage way, downward from its outer mouth of 96.0219 plus feet commenced the floor line of an ascending passage, which floor line ran slanting upward and southward, a distance of 123.683 plus feet. The vertical hight of the tube of this passage way is about the same with that of the descending passage. From the top or summit of this floor line a passage runs off horizontally south, to the door of what is called the Queen's Chamber, a distance of 126.-6126 plus feet. Thence continuing, the distance to the central vertical plane of the pyramid is 14.035 plus feet; but 3.141,-594 plus feet is still to be added for the width, north and south, of this chamber, making a total of 143.788 plus feet. The length of the chamber, east and west, is from 18.33 to 18.91 feet, as per Mr. Smyth. Its hight within its walls is 14.035 feet, and up to the gable peak line of its roof, which runs east and west, there is a further hight of 5.1698 feet. The wall sides of this room run down below the level of its floor, as given, in what is called a "dug out," a distance of 1.1664 feet, making a total hight of 20.3713 feet. At, out of, and from, the top of the ascending passage way, and very nearly by the extension upward of its floor line, commences to slant upward, south, what is called the Grand Gallery, the vertical hight of the tube of which, is about 28¼ feet, or 339 inches. The mean of its width is 6.8754 feet, and its length along its floor line is 156.874 feet. The top of this floor line terminates in the vertical axial plane of the pyramid, and the point of junction is 137.5098 feet, vertically, above the base, or ground level. Near the top of the Grand Gallery is a step of some three feet vertical raise. From its edge to the said vertical axial line or plane, is 5.366 feet, and thence south by a passage way through the Ante Chamber, so called, to the King's Chamber is a distance of 22.459 feet, or a total distance by Piazzi Smyth, of about 27.525 feet. The level of this floor line, or rather that of the floor of the King's Chamber to which it leads, is raised seven inches vertically above the intersection of the floor line of the Grand Gallery with the said vertical axial line or plane. The King's Chamber to which the passage leads, is 34.37745 plus feet long, by the half of this distance broad, and is 19.0985 plus feet in hight. The walls of this chamber descends beneath the floor some 5 inches. Over this chamber are five others, very low, which are called Chambers of Construction, as if to relieve the flat ceiling of the lower room from the pressure of super-imposed masonry. But there is a striking peculiarity about their finish. While the floors are very rough and uneven, the ceilings are perfectly level and polished to as perfect a finish as are the walls of the King's chamber. The uppermost chamber has a gabled roof, composed of slabs slanted upward and leaning against each other at the top. The gable and length of room runs east and west. The hight from the floor of the King's Chamber to the peak of this gable is, by Col. Howard Vyse, 69¼ feet. The whole interior of these chambers, if divested of the outer masonry, would present the appearance of an obelisk, and it is somewhat in connection with the subject that the hight of about 69 feet is so common with the obelisks proper. In the King's Chamber is the famous coffer. Its dimensions are: Inside width 27 inches; outside width, 39 inches; inside length, 78 inches; outside length, 90 inches. Inside depth 34.37745plus inches; outside depth 41.2529 inches. The cubic contents of the exterior are exactly twice the cubic contents of the interior. The ante-chamber spoken of is a very singular little room, full of finely constructed works, denoting a system of measures.

Such is the construction of this pyramid, agreeably to a modulus of measure discovered by the writer, founded upon a geometrical truth, viz.: an integral relation of diameter to circumference of a circle, which modulus must have been used at the date of building the pyramid, and which modernly is the re-discovery of Mr. John A. Parker, late of the City of New York. This integral relation in numbers is 6561 for diameter, or 81 squared, the circumference being 20612. To the units of these numbers are assigned the value of the British inch, Government standard of Capt. Kater, now at Edinburgh. By use of this modulus and the complementary form thereto, viz.: 64800 to 20626.47001 plus inches as the basic form of measure, the above construction has been made, and as a result the restoration in its various details does, it may be said, reconstruct the pyramid so as to answer to the most carefully-taken measures, by the most reliable parties, of the various lines. The measures taken and to be relied on, are those of Prof. Graves, of Oxford, England. The French *savans* under Napoleon, Col. Howard Vyse, and Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland; also, in part, those of Mr. Lane, and of Messrs. Siton and Inglis. The details of these measures are to be found in the various works of Piazzi Smyth. To show the closeness of the correspondence of this reconstruction with the measures of these various parties, a number will be given. By Col. Vyse the length of the descending passageway is "about 343 833 feet;" of side of base 764 feet; hight of entrance passage on slope of pyramid, vertically above the base, or ground level, 53.197 feet. By Piazzi Smyth: Length of floor line of ascending passageway is 123.683 feet; length of passage to Queen's Chamber 126.61 feet; width of chamber 17.166 feet, making total of 143.776 feet. By him also, total of hights of Queen's Chamber are 20.3666 feet; tatal as above 20.3713 feet; Length of floor of Grand Gallery 156.88 feet. From edge of Great Step to King's Chamber 27.52 feet. Length of King's Chamber 34.38 feet, width 17.19 feet. Hight of chamber by Col. Vyse, 19.0916 feet; by Siton and Inglis, 19.096 feet. The measures of the coffer in the King's Chamber, are to be found among those of Mr. Smyth, to within the smallest fraction of inches. There is a crucial way of testing the constructive work for truthfulness of correspondence, viz: by means of the angles of inclination of the passage-ways mentioned. By reconstruction, the angle of the descending passageway is 26° 28' 24".10. Prof Smyth took great pains to get this angle, and a mean of 10 measures by his circular chronometer gives 26° 28' 7". His angles for the ascending passageway and the grand gallery are just as close to the reconstruction of the writer.

Now the writer took a geometrical origin of measures as stated. The unit of measure being the standard British inch, 20.612 of these inches gave one of the ancient royal cubit sticks, and 20.62647001 plus of the same inches gave another. The correlation of the cubit measures with the British was in the total length of the cubit stick, the sub-divisions, merely, of the cubits not corresponding with any British measure. The mode of procedure was that the mason could work by the cubit stick, while the architect would interpret by another mode of measure, which was, in fact, our own system of British measures as they exist to-day, which mode of measure was, most probably, held back, as secret and sacred. As incredible as the fact may seem, and as incredible as it may seem that such a discovery should be made, nevertheless, the details of work show the fact to be so, beyond all controversy, by multitudes upon multitudes of practical measuring tests, all so harmonizing with the mode, and so welding the two species of measures together as part of an entire system, in their various denominations, that the evidence of the unity and diversity of the system is established beyond any possibility of dispute. As a fact of restoration by the means stated, viz., of the real length of the ancient cubit values, the recovered length of those cubits by distinguished men may be given. Sir Isaac Newton recovered the length of one of the ancient cubits, which the writer calls the Turin cubit, as 20.604 B. inches. The French recovered this same cuit from independent sources, as 20.611553 B. inches. The writer found it to be derived from the Parker numerical value of the circumference of a circle, viz., 20612, as 20.612 B. inches. The other or ancient Nilometer cubit, and so the writer calls it, was recovered by Mr. Wilkinson as 20.625 B. inches. This cubit by the writer is deduced from the Parker form, and is 20.62647001 B. inches. The value to be attached to these cubits, as restored by the writer is this: He has been able simply to refer them to their geometrical origin, thus working a connection of the recovered measures by these various paaties, who knew of no such origin, and who barely tried to recover the exact length by a painstaking use of the British measuring instruments which they had. Thus not only was the question of the exact lengths of the ancient cubits settled, but what is of very great importance to science, a magnificent, because a geometrical origin for these measures has been found, showing moreover, that the British measures of to-day, are in fact part and parcel, of the ancient measures of the Egyptians, as also of the Hebrews.

Undoubtedly, the structure was originally builded by the cubit stick and its subdivisions. It was so builded, that upon application of the proper cubit stick every line would show the use of well known standard measures. Thus: The side of the base was exactly the ninth part of 4,000 Nilometer cubits. The 24th part of this would be the radius to a length of circumference which would denote the vertical distance below the base, of the foot of the descending passage way, which distance on reference to our British measures, proves to be just exactly 100 feet, neither more nor less. The descending passageway was exactly 200 Nilometer cubits in length. The lower edge or threshold of its outer mouth, vertically above the ground level, or base, was precisely 31 Turin cubits, and the thickness of an outer pavement cut off from this just one of these cubits. The ascending passageway was so nearly 72 Turin cubits, that it would have been so pronounced. The passage to the Queen's Chamber was founded on a strict proportional value between the said cubits. The width of the Queen's Chamber was 10 Turin cubits. The length of the Grand Gallery was 91½ Turin cubits. The distance from the edge of the Great Step to the King's Chamber would be taken as 16 Turin cubits. The vertical hight of the point of intersection of the floor of the Grand Gallery, with the vertical axial plane line of the Pyramid, above the base, or ground level, was precisely 80 Nilometer cubits. This is the denomination which closes the long measures of the Hebrews and is, or was, called "The Measuring Line." The King's Chamber was 20 Nilometer cubits in length, 10 of those cubits broad, and its hight was 5-100 of the length of the half base side. But indeed, and it is marvelous, for use and interpretation of these measures, agreeably to the conception of the architect, resort had to be made to our present system of British measures, with their present lengths, which have been so preserved through all the ages, that on application now, they fit as accurately and perfectly, as they did those thousands of years ago.

A Cambridge Lady.

Harvard Lampoon.

And this is a Cambridge lady. Yes, little boy, you may give her your seat in the car, and she will not thank you, but you will re-ceive the reward of virtue and a se-vere cold on the platform.

The Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* says: One of our Cincinnati exchanges cites the case of Mr. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. His wife was cured of neuralgia by the same article, and every member of his family of some pain or ache by the Great German Remedy.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE GOSPEL IN THE STARS; or, Primeval Astronomy. By Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., author of "A Miracle in Stone." Published by E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is a curious volume containing 17 lectures, the subject of which is to prove that the constellations have a meaning, which is, as the author expresses it, "divine in source and sacred in significance." The first idea that this was so came to his mind while studying the mysteries of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh. The result of his thought in this direction is the tracing of the Gospel history through the signs of the zodiac and the other constellations, and the expression in a clear and convincing manner of the author's belief that the names and signs were from God's prophets before the flood and intended to be a primeval revelation concerning man. Whether accepting this view or not, the work will be found interesting.

AT HOME IN FIJI. By C. F. Gordon Cumming. Published by A. B. Armstrong & Son, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is a new edition of a book of travels which has already found favor with the public. It is made up of a series of letters from one who went to Fiji shortly after its voluntary cession to Great Britain. The story of the experiences in this strange land is well told, and made vivid by maps and illustrations. The book will be found very interesting and entertaining as well as highly instructive.

GARFIELD'S PLACE IN HISTORY. An Essay. By Henry C. Pedder. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

A thoughtful, carefully written paper upon the life and character of one whose loss yet lies heavy upon the heart of the American people, this essay will doubtless find many interested readers. It is presented to the public in a very pleasant form, good, clear type, on fine paper, and the matter withal is so suggestive, the inferences so carefully drawn that while it is yet hardly possible to be sure of the exact place our lamented President will occupy in history, Mr. Pedder's work will be received with pleasure and appreciation.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The following table of contents is presented in the April numbers:

"From a Window in Chamouni," a poem, Louise Chandler Moulton; "In Days Gone By," Elizabeth Read; "Athena Parthenos," B. L. Gildersleeve; "Easter Morning," a poem, Julia C. R. Dorr; "What we Owe to the Trees," N. H. Egleston; "My Princess," a poem, Nora Perry; "Silver San Juan," Ernest Ingersoll; "The History of Wood Engraving," I., G. E. Woodberry; "The Sea Maiden," a poem, J. W. DeForest; "Greenwood Greetings," a poem, Frances L. Mack; "Poor Ogla Moga," David D. Lloyd; "To an Old Woman," a poem, Robert Herrick; "A Trial-Balance of Decoration," A. F. Oakey; "Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden," H. W. Lucy; "Anne," a novel, Constance Fenimore Woolson; "A Hereditary Witness," a story, N. A. Prentiss; "The Place," a poem, Julia C. R. Dorr; "Prudence," a story of Æsthetic London, Mrs. John Lillie; Editor's Easy Chair," "Recent Improvements in Comedy and Comic Opera," "The Perils of the Play House," "The Possibilities of Wood Engraving," "The late Dr. Bellows," "Mr. Wilde's Mission;" "Editor's Literary Record," "Editor's Historical Record," "Editor's Drawer," anecdotes.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The frontispiece of the April number presents the strong, plain and decidedly English face of Matthew Arnold, the original being the portrait by the painter, G. F. Watts. This accompanies a biographical-critical study, by Mr. Andrew Lang of Mr. Arnold's poety and essays—the purely literary feature of the number. Of the serials: Mrs. Burnett makes a decided advance with her novel, "Through One Administration;" the reader has a chance to correct some misapprehensions, Bertha goes to the Virginia mountains, and Mr. Amory gives his ideal of a woman-lobbyist. Mr. Howell's "Modern Instance" takes his young married couple to Boston, touches lightly on the foibles of young married people in general, and introduces Bartley to Boston journalism, which is to figure largely in later parts of the novel. The illustrated papers cover a good deal of ground. The third of Mrs. Mitchell's papers on sculpture is devoted to "The Age of Praxiteles." The subject is treated in an expository way, and is illustrated with beautiful engravings by Cole, Kruell, Miss Powell, Evans, Babcock, Shusler and Tynan. More superb cuts of ancient art have probably never been made. The Hera head, the two cuts of the Hermes, and the Demeter are the most striking. "Tunis and its Bey," by Ernst Von Hesse Wartegg, is a popular account, drawn from personal experience. The appointment of M. Roustan, as Minister of the French Republic to the United States will give an added interest to the subject, which is fully illustrated by H. Bolton Jones and Frank C. Jones, who, as artists, have also visited Tunis. "Some American Tiles," is the title of a paper by Frank D. Miller, descriptive of processes and results at the Chelsea (Mass.) Tile Works. The publication of Thomas Carlyle's "Irish Journal" will begin in the May *Century*.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.

The April number of the *Magazine of Art* is of unusual interest and full of illustrations. The frontispiece is an excellent wood-cut of G. F. Watts', R. A.'s picture, "The Midday Rest." The opening article, by Cosmo Monkhouse, on "The Watts Exhibition," has three good cuts after one of his pictures—the best being of "Diana and Endymion." Percy Fitzgerald treats of "The Coal Scuttle from an Artistic Point of View. Wilfred Meynell tells about Alma Tadema's home at North Gate, Regent's Park, and there are five views of the rich and artistic interiors, well engraved from fine drawings by W. Hetherell. A portrait and two cuts illustrate the paper of the Bavarian painter, Joseph Fluggers. Alnwick Castle and Benevenato Cellini are written about and well illustrated. Two illustreted book reviews are "The Towers of Sir Christopher Wren," by Basil Champneys, and "A New Life of Raphael" (the Armstrong translation of Muntz's fine work), by Sidney Colvin. The latter, though appreciative, is critical. A short paper is on the "Royal School of Art Needlework."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The contents for April are as follows: "The Crises in Utah," by Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah Territory; "Why They Come," by Edward Self; "Anti-Vaccinism," by Henry Austin Martin, M. D.; "The Civil Service Reform Controversy," by E. L. Godkin; "A National Militia," by Albert Ordway; "The ruins of Central America," part X, by Desire Charnay; "Bourbonism in Virginia," by H. H. Riddleberger, United States Senator.

VICK'S MONTHLY.

The March number is full of good things as this magazine usually is. Those who have never given it any attention would be surprised to find how much of interest is to be found each month in its pages. Especially will the lover of flowers enjoy the description of rare plants and the excellent suggestions about the care of those with which they endeavor to make home bright. Not the least attractive part is the page of richly colored blossoms always to be found at the beginning.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This fashion magazine comes for April with several readable stories and a world of other articles interesting to the housekeeper and to women generally. There are also many excellent hints as to Spring styles, the renovating of old dresses, the making of new ones, and a paper pattern which will be found of value. Altogether this is one of the best magazines of its kind published. The subscription price is but $3 a year and it more than pays for itself in the suggestions which it makes in the way of convenience and economy.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Nervous Debility.

Dr. Edwin F. Vose, Portland, Me. says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

GARFIELD ROSECRANS.

How the Former Supported His Old Commander in His Hour of Need.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

Col. Donn Piatt in the course of an interesting letter on the Garfield-Rosecrans matter, of which, from his military staff position, he had much knowledge, after giving some instances of Stanton's bitter feeling toward Rosecrans, says:

There were Generals in the army who could suffer defeat without loss of command or confidence. There were others whom victory would not aid with the Government. Rosecrans was not one of the fortunate favorits, and one can see that it called for no intriguing, no letter writing, to accomplish the ruin, in the eyes of the Administration, of one of the most brilliant military men our poor, unfortunate army possessed. In Rosecrans's hour of need Garfield was openly and bravely his friend. Here is an illustration: We were stationed at Baltimore, Gen. Schenck in command of the Middle Department, when Gen. Garfield arrived there on his way from Chicamauga to the House, he having been elected to represent the District of the late Joshua R. Giddings in Congress. That most eloquent and fascinating of men, handsome and winning as a woman, Henry Winter Davis, gave Garfield a dinner. Gen. Schenck, with his staff, including the undersigned, and Chas. Cheesebrough, and Crane, and Capt. Esti, were among the invited guests. Judge Bond, I remember, was also present, with others whose names now escape my memory. Garfield was soon, in his masterly, fascinating way, giving us an account of the battle in which the General went down, never to rise in a military way again. He told us of Wood's wretched blunder, in which a gap in our lines was left open for the enemy to pour through; of McCook's wing giving way and carrying with it all the reserve; and Rosecran's resolve to ride to the rear and get the army out of Chattanooga across the river, if possible. This resolve was made doubtful by the roar of battle that continued where the one great and grand man of our service had command, and Rosecrans ordered Garfield to the front that he might learn the meaning of a fight that continued so vigorously in the midst of a terrible defeat.

"His mistake, then," interrupted Henry Winter Davis, "was in riding to the rear instead of riding to the front?"

"No," said Garfield, "he was right. The evidences of a total rout were around us. What he could not know were the high, reliable qualities of Pap Thomas. We heard only the roar of his guns; we did not see, nor has the country yet seen, the possibilities of the commander. If, as Rosecrans and I believed, we were overwhelmingly routed, it was our duty to put the river between us and the enemy that night. It was not in riding to the rear that Rosecrans erred; it was in riding to a telegraph station."

"Why so?" said Gen. Schenck.

"Rosecrans is safe only when his hand is on his sword. His impulses are to his advantage then, but when he drops that for a pen he is gone. He telegraphed the department a total route, and a bare hope of getting the army in safety over the river. It was not a total rout. Thank God and Gen Thomas, we held the field, and are yet in Chattanooga."

A TRIFLING ERROR.

How a Drummer Was Mistaken for Quite Another Man.

Little Rock (Ark) Gazette.

Last night a sad-looking drummer arrived in the city. He had just made a tour of several of the northwestern counties, and, as he expressed it, had enough experience in one house toward the "shank" of his trip to serve for years of adventurous reminiscence.

"Several days ago," said the drummer to a party of acquaintances last night at the Capital Hotel, "I was riding along through the woods, wet, weary and hungry. I had hired a horse at a farmhouse, and was accompanied by a colored boy on another horse, who was sent to take my horse back when I reached the railroad. Well, as I was riding along through a country where the road was a mere path and where the woods were so thick that they reminded me of a perpetual evening, I was suddenly confronted by two men who, with leveled guns, told me to hold up my hands. I would live to have had an explanation; but my hands went up. Several other men advanced, and two of them searched me. They found a borrowed revolver and a watch. They did not take the watch, but relieved me of the pistol.

"'What's the nigger doing with you?' one of them asked. I replied that he had been sent along to take my horse back when I reached the railroad.

"'Yes, when you reach the railroad!' one of them said. I asked for an explanation, but they cursed me. I didn't know what to do, and it didn't seem that they desired me to do anything. They tied a rope around my neck.

"'Let's swing him up here,' said one festive young fellow whom I took to be in something of a hurry. Then they began a debate. The colored boy was frightened out of his wits. Pretty soon they told him to go back, and to take my horse with him. To this he readily assented, and in a minute more I was on the ground. I begged for an explanation. One man solemnly pointed to the rope I wore.

"'Fellers,' remarked a thoughtful-looking man, 'we'd better take him over and see if he is the right man.' This motion seemed to prevail. They threw me onto a horse behind a little fellow, and I started off through the woods. It seemed to me we had traveled an age, when we reached a clearing, in the center of which stood a small house. Several men were gathered in the yard, and I noticed excited women moving around. Our arrival was greeted with a loud shout.

"'Where's Abram?' asked the thoughtful man of our party, when we reached the gate. 'Abram' would be out in a few minutes. He came; an old man with gray hair and a hickory shirt.

"'We've got him, Uncle Abe,' said the man who had proposed to hang me, 'and we're only waitin' for the word.' The old man regarded me for a moment, and said, 'Boys, he ain't the man. Turn him loose.'

"'The rope was taken from my neck. 'What was I seized for?' I asked of Abram.

"'Well, you see,' he said, 'a feller came along here this mornin' an' tried to steal my dog. You ain't the man. You can go.' I turned and walked away. I had gone about two miles when a man on a horse overtook me. 'The old man must see you,' he said, 'hurry back.' I 'trudged' back to the farmhouse. The old man was at the gate. 'What do you want,' I asked. 'I wanted to say, young feller, that it would be a good idea for you never, never to steal a dog.' Then I walked 10 miles to the railroad. I have thought the matter over since, and blamed if I intend to steal a dog. What'll you all have?"

A Woman's Fatal Feet.

Detroit Free Press.

A woman who went bathing in the river put on a pair of slippers with heavy cork soles to protect her feet from the pebbles. She had scarcely waded out to a point where the water reached her waist ere she was seized with a wild, untamed desire to stand on her head, but the conventionalities of society would be shocked by such an act, she knew, and, by a remarkable exercise of will power, or something of that sort, she managed to keep her feet under her. After wading out a few feet further, however, the desire to indulge in a little gymnastic exercise overcame her scruples, and in a jiffy her feet were pointing up to the north star, while her head was grouping about for a good resting place in the sand at the bottom. A gentleman who witnessed her dilemma swam to her assistance, and holding her head above water, towed her feet ashore. When she next bathes she will probably wear leaden shoes.

An Article of True Merit.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Disease and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Sen. Hale presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State until her record is purged of repudiation with which it is charged in the matter of Yankton County bonds, issued in aid of a railroad in that County, upon which interest payments have ceased.

Sen. McMillan attributed the complaint to the fact that Eastern financiers had been subjected to some delay in returns upon some of their western investments.

The morning hour up to 2 o'clock was consumed in further discussion without action upon amendments to the House bill creating additional life saving stations and to make the service more efficient. The debate turned mainly upon the propriety of creating a civil pension list for disabled surfmen, etc., as proposed by amendment reported from the Commerce Committee. The proposition finally prevailed.

The Senate took up the military academy appropriation bill. Senate committee amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Tariff Commission bill was then considered, and Morgan addressed the Senate upon the necessity in preference to Commission plans. The bill was laid aside.

Bills passed: House bill to establish a railway bridge across the Mississippi, between Minnesota and Wisconsin; Senate bill to remedy defects in the law of last year for the sale of the Otoe and Missouri reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, with an amendment protecting the rights of those of the tribes who may not have removed.

Sen. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for election by the people of Postmasters, Marshals, District Attorneys, Clerks of Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and all such other civil officers of the United States exercising executive or ministerial power within the several States or Territories, and in the districts composed of the whole or part of any State or Territory, as Congress may designate; Congress to have power to provide for the establishment of districts in the several States or Territories in which such elections shall be held, for the suspension or removal of such officers, or temporarily filling all vacancies which may happen, for filling offices until elections can be held, and to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The time, places and manner of holding such elections shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

According to an agreement made last night, the House proceeded to vote upon a compromise proposition making the Geneva Award bill a special order for April 11, subject, however, to the Tariff and Appropriation bills, and the bill referring private claims to the Court of Claims. The resolution to that effect was adopted by yeas 162, nays 55.

Mr. Crapo endeavored to have the bill extending the corporate existence of National Banks made a special order for April 15, but Messrs. Springer, Kenna and others objected.

The Chinese bill was taken up, Page stating that he would call the previous question to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. McClure spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) commented upon the evils flowing from unrestricted Chinese immigration, asserting that both the Republican and Democratic parties in convention assembled, had declared against it. James A. Garfield, voicing the best thoughts of his time, voicing the humanity of the country, voicing its religion and philanthropy, had declared this immigration was an evil.

Mr. Morse (Mass.) suggested (soto voce) that Garfield had dodged the vote on the 15 passenger bill.

Mr. Butterworth: "My friend is mistaken. James A. Garfield did not know how to dodge anything." [Applause.] He (Butterworth) did not want the epitagh to be written over the grave of this Repubic, "Here lies a great and generous people, who lost their own freedom in attempting to give liberty to all the world."

Mr Hooker (Miss.) declared his intention to oppose the bill because he considered it a violation of treaty, and he believed the Executive will insist that we shall keep our treaties.

Mr. Page stated he would not call the previous question until both sides of the House were fully satisfied the debate had continued a sufficient length of time. The bill then went over. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Discussion was confined to salaries of surfmen and superintendents. The bill was not acted upon. Owing to the sudden illness of Sen. Garland the Tariff Commission bill was laid aside, and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill taken up. Senate Committee amendments were agreed to. These included $90,000 for the contingent expenses of the Department of State.

Sen. Beck moved an amendment requiring that hereafter all commercial agencies, whether paid by fees or otherwise, be specifically enumerated, with the compensation in each case, in the annual estimates of the Secretary of State. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House life-saving bill then came up. After a long and desultory debate the salaries of Superintendents in Districts covering the more dangerous lines of the coast, and reported in the bill at $2,000 were fixed at $1,800, and those in Districts reported at $2,000 were graded at $1,500. The bill was finally laid aside without action, pending a motion for executive session. After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information of what further relief is necessary for sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi.

The Chinese bill was taken up, and Washburn spoke in its favor, claiming that the continuance of immigration would bring about the greatest of all dangers—the degradation of labor. He contended there was no analogy between the immigration from Europe and that from China. It was the part of wisdom not to degrade labor, but to bring labor and capital in accord.

Mr. Kasson stated that at the proper time he would offer amendments which would make the bill more acceptable to the average judgment of the House and country.

Mr. Hawk (Ill.) advocated the limitation of the term of suspension to 10 years.

M. Kasson then offered an amendment limiting the time of suspension to 10 years.

The House adjourned on motion of Page, who gave notice that he would at 2 o'clock demand the previous question on the bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The President pro tem. submitted a petition from the Good Templars of Illinois, for an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages throughout the Nation.

Sen. Windom reported adversely Senate bill in relation to the Venezuela award. Indefinitely postponed.

Sen. Platt reported favorably a bill relating to the registration of trade marks.

Sen. George, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported as a substitute for several measures before that Committee, an original bill to constitute the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department and to enlarge its powers and duties.

Bills introduced: For the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington.

The Secretary of War was directed to transmit information of the amount of supplies, tents and transportation furnished Southern States for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, and what further supplies will be necessary, with estimate of their cost.

Sen. Morgan called up his concurrent resolution declaring for a reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

Sen. Sherman said there was opposition on both sides of the Chamber to all reciprocity treaties, and moved reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Adopted.

Sen. Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably a bill to establish a bureau of annual industry and prevent the importation of diseased cattle, and the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

The Tariff Commission bill then came up, and Garland made a speech favoring reference of the subject of tariff to members of Congress rather than to experts appointed by the President.

Sen. Vance moved an amendment directing that in the selection of commissioners the President shall give representation to agricultural and manufacturing industries in proportion to the capital invested and the number of persons engaged therein.

The bill then went over.

Sen. Dawes, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill, with sundry amendments. These increased the appropriations for the support of Sioux Indians about $150,000, making the aggregate amount appropriated for this purpose $1,807,300; also appropriating $50,000 to provide for the erection of school buildings and for school purposes in Indian Territory and on the Sioux reservation in Dakota; also appropriating $17,000 to provide for the support and education of 100 Indian children in State schools, not more than 20 pupils to be educated in any one State.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in continuance of Wednesday's session, and debate on the Chinese bill was resumed. Messrs. Richardson (S. C.) and Wise (Pa.) spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Morse and Joyce opposed it. Messrs. Dunnel and Orth also spoke in opposition to the bill.

The legislative day of Wednesday then closed and that of Thursday opened.

Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue. Calendar.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House resumed consideration of the Chinese bill.

Many members gave their views upon the measure, and finally Page brought the debate to a close.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the amendments, the first being that offered by Kasson reducing the period of suspension to 10 years. It was rejected—yeas, 100; nays, 131.

Mr. Butterworth's amendment, limiting the term of suspension to 15 years, was lost without a call of yeas and nays. A large number of amendments were then voted upon, but were all lost without a division being called. The bill then passed—yeas, 167; nays, 65.

APHRODITE M'GUIRE.

A Tale of the Conquering Toddy.

Chicago Tribune.

"Does your father know?"

"He does not. Thank heaven, that sorrow was spared him."

The crickets climbed under the flagstones, and the warm, south wind came in soft puffs over the meadows, bearing upon its bosom the scent of the red-topped clover and the oxeyed-daisies, as Rupert Redingote and Aphrodite McGuire stood by the path that led from the farm to the village of Roussillon, Macoupin County, while the swallows circled around the fast-coming twilight, giving now and then little sleepy twitters, as if anxious for the warmth and comfort which their nests afforded. They were to be married in the Fall, these two—in the merry hard-cider and corn-husking time—and, although scarce three months had passed since Rupert pressed upon her pulsing lips the solemn betrothal kiss, Aphrodite trusted him with a perfect faith that was almost sublime in its passionate intensity.

"So the old man did'nt hear about my getting full?" said Rupert.

"No," was the girl's response, as, with a little, happy, take-it-away-for-ten-cents sob, she laid her gum-filled cheek upon Rupert's breast and her dimpled arms about his neck—"if anyone had told him it would have been a cold day for you."

"You are singing on the right key now, Aphrodite," was Rupert's reply. "If the terrible fact had come to his knowledge he would part us forever. His position as Deacon in the church would not allow him to overlook the fault, even should his stern Puritan nature relent. No, darling, we must not let him know of this sin of mine."

"As Rupert spoke a buggy was seen coming rapidly up the lane, and, as it reached the gate, the horse stopped suddenly and the man in the vehicle came out over the animal's head and fell with a dull, sickening thud into the hot-bed.

The Deacon had been taking a nip himself.

WHICH IS "SARKASM."

The Question of Making Attendance on Base Ball Matches Optional.

It is rumored that the experiment of making the attendance of students at ball matches optional will be tried at Harvard next year. Hitherto every under-graduate has been obliged to attend the regular ball matches unless he could furnish a physician's certificate that his health would suffer thereby. It is notorious that only a small minority of the students look upon ball-playing with the seriousness which it really deserves, and it is at least doubtful if their compulsory attendance is of any spiritual benefit to them. If attendance on ball matches were made optional, it is thought that all the earnest and piously disposed students would attend, and that the others would lose nothing by staying away. The result of the experiment, should it be tried, will be awaited with much interest, and if successful, it will possibly be followed by the abolition of the compulsory attendance of the students a dog-fights.

The Wheatley College crew has achieved a brilliant success in the late race with the Berlin University crew. The Captain of the gallant Americans has just telegraphed to a leading New York sporting journal that the crew succeeded in selling the race for $1,200. This is the fourth race that the Wheatley boys have managed to sell since they went abroad. They received $500 for the Henley race, $400 for the race with the Oxford University crew, and $250 for the race with the London Rowing Club. They have thus made, in the course of six weeks, $2,350 by honest industry, and may be fairly proud of the result. The last race—with the Berlin crew—was especially creditable to them, for their antagonists rowed so badly that it seemed inevitable that the Americans should win, and nothing but the presence of mind or the stroke, who at the last quarter-mile stretch was suddenly attacked with cerebro-spinal meningitis, enabled the bargain to be fairly consummated.

He Read the Papers.

San Francisco News Letter.

He was a plain old man from the country; he wore an old-style, broad brimmed hat, and his clothes were homespun, but when a slick looking manstepped up to him and professed to know him, and asked all about his wife and wanted to know when he came down and when he was going back, the old man declined the proffered hand, and, drawing back, said: "That's all right, young man; never mind the preliminaries; git right down to business 'twonce. You've got some goods at the depot and want to pay the freight. Hadn't got nothin' but a hundred dollar check. Would I hold the check and let you have $60.43 to pay the freight? Or p'r'aps you've just draw'd a prize in a lottery, and would I jest step around with you and see you git the money; or p'r'aps"—but the confidence man had slipped away. As the old man gazed after his retreating figure, he chuckled out: "Slipped up that time, Mr. Bunko; I'm posted—I read the papers."

A Lively Adventuress.

Detroit Free Press.

A young woman who was brought up at Bradford, Canada, without any knowledge of her father and mother, was finally taken to an insane asylum, from which she escaped and became an adventuress of the dime-novel character. First she figured as an "escaped nun," and found lecturing in that capacity very profitable. Then she was a persecuted saint from the Protestant fold, and found that a very successful investment. Then she was a returned missionary from China, where she had achieved great success in building up the Lord's kingdom. After this she tried to elope with a 14 year-old boy, the heir of considerable property. Then she declined into a consumptive, deceiving, by means of a red chemical hid in her cheek, the physicians themselves, who thought she was subject to hemorrhages. She had been a frequent guest at Rideau Hall, the residence of Lord Lorne, and was detected just in time to prevent her marriage with a rich and brilliant lawyer of Ottawa.

Jane's Memory.

Boston Post.

Jane Grey Swisshelm says that Abraham was a bad man, and that Elijah was too lazy to feed himself, while Judas Iscariot was no meaner than millions who have abused his memory. It's wonderful how Jane can remember back.

When She Will Go.

Toronto Grip.

Mrs. Smith (emphatically)—"Poor Mrs. Siren! they say she has been ordered to a warmer climate. Do you think she will go?" Mrs. Brown (grimly)—"No; not while she lives."

How may throat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THAT LETTER.

Copy of the Letter of May 21, 1881, from "Pres." Shipherd to Pres. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following is the full text of the missing letter of May 21, 1881, about which Shipherd yesterday announced "there must be some fatality":

SIR: I enclose herewith the first copies given out of—first, the prospectus of the Peruvian Company; second, draft of memorandum for agreement with Peru; third, ditto, account of sinking fund script; fourth, ditto, claim of title, pursuant to intimation in letter of 28th ult. *Sic.* The Peruvian Government having now no diplomatic agent in this country, I have been in free consultation with its senior representative T. F. Tracy, counsel in this city. Tracy is the son of an American merchant, fomerly resident at Lima, and married to a Peruvian lady, and was born and brought up in Peru. For something like 25 years he has held his present post, and seems to be very intelligent as to both Peruvian and Chilian affairs, and certainly is keenly alive to Peruvian interests. As to the Conchet claims, he says that is little known to the present generation, having disappeared from contest in 1853, when Conchet returned to France, and being almost immediately succeeded by the Landreau claim; but that no disposition to contest it is probable when presented, as we are now ready to present it, since we shall come to the relief of the prostrate at a most critical moment. Of course he speaks for his own people only. Chili, flushed with victory and destroying with vandal zest whatever she cannot deport, will scarcely submit readily to the surrender of her great prize, even when offered, as we offer her, a liberal war indemnity; but if the issue is between commercial creditors, with original rights, and a mere intruder, it is not doubted that the solution, however distasteful to the vanquished or victor, will be easy. Moreover, all advices agree that Chili herself is not wholly content with the present outlook. All neighboring republics are now jealous of her, and if, by attempted annexation, or a protectorate, she should seek permanent enlargement of her powers, she would but enter upon a long and perilous contest. If, on the other hand, she should now retire, having tasted all legitimate fruits of real victory, and with her war indemnity insured, it would be fortunate for her as well as others. The latest advices indicate more than ordinary anxiety in high quarters at Santiago to find some such solution of the serious problem of the white elephant. While the interests of my clients are purely monetary, this protection involves at the outset international questions of such as magnitude that they see no other course so proper as to lay before the President all facts and avail themselves at every step of such formal or informal suggestions as he may think to favor them with. As far, however, as they have planned for themselves, they have planned to avoid all complications, and if supported by general assurances that the Executive will protect them so far as he finds them to be right, they anticipate no difficulty in peaceably harmonizing all interests by direct commercial negotiation, without other governmental aid than that above indicated. An examination of the papers herewith submitted will show the situation in outline to be this: First, American citizens are the legal representatives of the indebtedness from Peru to the original discovery of guano amounting to something like $1,000,000,000; second, under Peruvian law, this claim is entitled to priority of payment over any indebtedness contracted since 1845; third, the owners of the claim, organized into a proper corporation, propose to take possession of the guano and rich nitrate beds and to work out their money without co ntributions; fourth, at the same time they are ready to assume $10,000,000 due foreign bondholders, and after a fair indemnity to Chili, pay these off from the sinking fund of a liberal amount of payment, to begin in 1883.

The embarrassing features of the situation at the moment are the imminence of decisive finalities at Lima and the uncertainty of a provisional Peruvian Government. We hope to be able to send out representative by the steamer sailing the 10th of June, but as Congress convenes this week he may only arrive after definite measures have been already agreed upon. Whether or not communication between the Department of State and the Minister at Lima by cable cipher might stay finalities pending transmission of full dispatches, the President, upon due advice, will determine.

The appointment of Gen. Hurlbut to Lima and Gen Kilpatrick to Chili will afford favorable opportunity for full discussion prior to their departure of all interests involved, and the settlement of their instructions in a form not likely to need further modification. I will attend at such conferences as the President thinks it proper to appoint.

The executive organization of the Peruvian Company will probably be determined within the next 30 or 40 days. My clients remain anonymous for the time being, for ordinary business reasons. I may properly say to the President, that the Presidency of the company will probably be offered ex-Pres. Grant, and that the direction throughout will be confided to the hands of not less competent gentlemen, scarcely less widely known.

The magnitude of the interests involved and the quasi national character of the corporation will at no time be forgotten. Meanwhile, it is necessary that I identify myself, as I can easily do. During Gen. Garfield's first term in Congress I resided at the Capital as chief executive of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, sustaining intimate official and personal relations to Gen. Howard, then head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to leading members of both Houses of Congress, and having pleasant personal acquaintance with Gen. Garfield himself, Gen. Howard, Pres. Patton, of the Howard University, Pres. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Hon. Jas. Monroe, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Alton P. Mann, of this City, brother-in-law of Hon. Hugh McCullough, one of the most eminent members of the bar, and scores of equally eminent gentlemen known to me.

In conclusion, I may add that but for the exigency of the situation at Lima, we should scarcely bring these objects to the attention of the Government in so inchoat a form. It is but 30 days since I was empowered to act in the premises, and at the proper time the history of this claim will be shown to be self explanatory as to its age and long suspension. Indeed, I think no vindication of it on any point will be needed, aside from historical facts.

Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, and others equally competent counsel, will examine in detail all the original interests involved in behalf of stockholders, and of course the originals themselves will be placed at the President's command.

I have thought it proper to submit the outline of the case, in advance of a personal conference, that the President might wholly at his own convenience give them attention and might himself direct its future consideration by correspondence or otherwise.

I have therefore to remain the President's obedient servant,

JACOB A. SHIPHERD.

To the President.

P. S.—It is our policy to maintain strictly the reserve suggested upon the cover of the prospectus for the present.

A $25,000 Portrait of Mrs. Mackay.

Paris Letter.

Meissonier has delivered to the fair mistress his admirable portrait of Mrs. Mackay, and for which he got $16,000 as some say, $25,000 according to others. By the way, let me note that Horace Vernet never received more than $5,000, even for his equestrian portraits. Meissonier represents Mrs. Mackay in a fancy dress—half Louis XVI. costume. Bonnet has for some time been hard at work on another portrait of Mrs. Mackay, and which will figure at the exhibition in May. He will depict her wearing the famous $20,000 dress. The municipal authorities of Paris ordered this dress to present to the Empress Eugenie. It cost 14 years of assiduous work to the best lace makers of Normandy. Mrs. Mackay is painted with this lace dress thrown over a long white silk train; the bodice covered with lace will be relieved by white satin or velvet fastened by a large tuft of roses, while an enormous nosegay of roses will be shown as having accidentally fallen on the white silk train.

Noah Webster.

Steuben Republican.

Noah Webster was a celebrated author. He was a quick and ready writer, and in one of his inspired moments he dashed off a dictionary. He took it to several publishers, but they shied at it, saying the style was dull, dry, turgid, hard and uninteresting, and, besides that, he used too many big words. But at last Noah succeeded, and the immortal work is in daily use propping up babies at the dinner table.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by "Buchupaiba." Druggists. Depot, Walding, Kinnan & Co., Toledo, O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

O. K., Larwill, Ind.: There is a telegraph school at Oberlin, O.

J. R., Utica, Ill.: The BLADE has never offered a premium for the coins you name.

G. W. S., Gillman, Ind.: Address Army and Navy Gazette, Washington, D. C., if you can not obtain what you want at a bookstore.

G. H., Newfield:
Please let me know through the columns of the BLADE where and how the German carp can be obtained.

Address Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.

J. O. H., Gilman, Ia.:
Is there any communication between England and the Continent by rail, or more properly speaking, is there any communication except by water, steam vessel or sail vessel?

No communication except by water.

J. L. H., Avilla, Mo.:
Please tell me how I must address a letter in order to reach the proper parties in New York where they send hired help out west.

A letter addressed to Whitelaw Reid, New York City, will reach the proper parties.

P. S., Esdaile, Wis.:
1. Please give the address of Whitelaw Reid. 2. Also the address of the Manager of Girard College.

1. Tribune Office, New York City. 2. Address President Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. H. Hastings (73 years old) sends the following answer to T. S. P.'s rail and acre problem: "655,360 acres; 655,360 rails, 16 to the rail, 32 miles square; 128 miles of fence; 40,960 rod of fence." We would say that about 50 answers have been received, all, we think, corresponding with the above.

T. J. H., White Rock, Kan.: The Sheriff or some one of his assistants usually attends to hanging murderers. There is no State hangman, so far as we know, except in Louisiana, where a brother of the London hangman, Marwood, is "officially" recognized. The fees are regulated by the Court ordering the execution.

G. W. R., Gilson, Ill.:
Can you tell me what the laws of Ireland are in regard to property there? When the parents die does the oldest male child inherit all of the property, or is it divided equally among the children?

The law of primogeniture prevails, and all entailed property descends to the first born. Other species of property is divided up, as elsewhere.

A correspondent writes that we made a mistake of 100 years in the date of the adoption of the flag by Congress. We remember marking out the figure eight and marking in the figure seven, but the printer thought we were a hundred years behind the age and stubbornly refused to make the correction. Mistakes will happen, etc.

D. T. Denny, Seattle, W. T., writes: "My father was a soldier under Harrison and took active part in the stirring Presidential campaign of 1840, of which I have some recollection, and for that reason I feel desirous of obtaining some of those old ballads used at that time. Can any one inform me where I can get a book containing the songs sung in the Harrison and also in the Clay campaign?"

S. E. M., Bloomingsburg, Ind.:
What was gold worth in Richmond, Va., in 1863? Also give prices of flour, sugar, wheat, etc., in Confederate money.

According to Richmond papers of December 1, 1863, gold was selling at $12.50 per dollar, and silver $10.50; wheat, $14@16 per bushel; bacon, $2.75@3 per pound; corn, $11@13 per bushel; fresh beef, 75@80c per pound; apples, $50@75 per bushel; whisky, $65@75 per gallon; Irish potatoes, $6@10 per bushel.

A. Z. P., Dowagiac, Mich.:
Will you please give me the address of some of the flour milling journals or papers printed in the United States? I am a miller by trade. How is my trade in the Southern States, and what are the chances in the Southern States for a young man?

American Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Mill Stone, Indianapolis, Ind.; Millers' Journal, New York City. We think there are good locations in the South for your business.

Reader, Evansville, O.:
1. How far is it from New York City to San Francisco? 2. Is the climate of Italy healthy to Americans?

1. The Postal Guide gives the distance as 3,317 miles. 2. The climate of Italy is generally considered the most genial and wholesome in all Europe, but proportionately to the number of inhabitants the mortality is greater there than in any other European country. The mean annual temperature is as follows: Milan, 55°; Rome, 59°; Naples, 61°.

C. J. C., Lacquie Parle, Minn.:
Please give the origin and definition of the word "Boycotting."

Capt. Boycott is a landlord in Ireland, and about the first to have serious trouble with his tenants. Members of the Land League refused to work for him or have anything to do with him, and he was obliged to call on the Government for aid in gathering his crops, etc. When the League afterwards treated other landlords in the same way it was called "Boycotting."

J. N. S., Havensville, Kan.:
1. Is there any history previous to the Bible? If so who is the author and what is the title? 2. How high has anyone been known to go above the sea level? 3. Please give sketch of some of the explorers of the Polar region? 4. Please give us the age of the oldest person now living? 5. What effect would it have on the climate of Western England and Ireland if a canal was cut across the Isthmus of Panama?

1. As the Bible begins with the "beginning," it would be difficult to find older connected history. 2. About seven miles. 3. Answered recently. 4. Not known. 5. Very little, we think.

W. M. P., Russell, Kan.:
1. I am anxious to know the number of graves at Andersonville, Marrietta, Chattanooga, and Nashville, etc. 2. Who can tell the story of the experience of Mitchell's railroad thieves?

1. Andersonville, 13,714; Marietta, 10,151; Nashville, 16,526; Salisbury, 12,126; Vicksburg, 16,600; Chattanooga, 12,962; Arlington, 16,264. 2. There are several books published relating the experience of the raiders—one by Rev. Wilson, a member of the party, which is very interesting. Address Alf Wilson, Haskins, Ohio.

J. K., Middlebury, Ind.:
1. Will you please tell me where Foot Prints of Time is published and by whom? 2. Please mention some work of general information that would take the place of an encyclopedia to a certain extent but cheaper. 3. What are the standard encyclopedias? 4. Mention some good work for canvassers.

1. R. T. Root, Burlington, Ia. 2. "The World's Progress, a Dictionary of Dates," G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City; also "America," Coburn & Norman, Chicago. 3. The American, Chambers', Brittanic, etc. 4. See BLADE's advertising columns.

Mrs. M. R. M., Harlan, Ia.:
My husband wants to go to Dakota and take a homestead and a timber claim. Can I also take a timber claim in my own right?

No; but if you have children of age they can preempt and take timber claims. The limitation of the homestead laws to 160 for each settler is extended in the case of timber culture so as to grant as many quarter sections of 160 acres each as have been improved by the culture for 10 years of 40 acres of timber thereon, but the quarter sections must not be immediately contiguous, and it must be the whole section that is devoid of timber, not the 160 acres alone.

W. H. P., Bradford, Pa.:
How old must a person be before he is eligible for President of the United States? 2. Can you publish the song, "Send Them Home Tenderly," as I would like the words very much? 3. Why is it some soldiers who are disabled can get no pensions, while others who are able-bodied men draw them? I know of several—one in particular—who works at the hardest work and gets $1 per day, and yet he draws a pension.

1. Thirty-five years. 2. We have no copy. 3. Pensions are granted in the order filed, and it may happen that the least deserving are the first to file applications. It is to be hoped that all will be reached in time.

W. L. H., Black Jack, Mo.:
Can you tell me of a durable application which will render window panes translucent, yet not transparent?

One way is to dissolve Epsom salts in beer, and apply with a brush. Another method: Dissolve 90 grains sandarac and 20 grains mastic in two ounces washed methylated ether, and add, in small quantities, sufficient benzine to make it dry with a suitable grain, too little making the varnish too transparent and excess making it crapy. The quantity of benzine required depends upon its quality, from ½ ounce to 1½ ounces, or even more; but the best results are got with a medium quality. It is important to use pure washed ether, free from spirit.

Mrs. D. D. N. Morrisonville, Ill.:
1. Will you please tell us through whose influence Alaska was bought? 2. Was there ever issued a 30-cent or 25-cent gold coin in the United States? 3. Please give dimensions of the obelisk at New York.

1. It was probably the influence of the Western Union Telegraph Company that opened negotiations. That company expended about $3,000,000 in 1864-67 in exploring that country, with the design of running a telegraph, via Behring's Straits, to the Old World; but the success of the Atlantic Telegraph caused the ultimate failure of this project. 2. No. 3. Weight, 219¼ tons; hight, 68 feet.

J. H., Milton, W. Va.:
I see in your issue of Feb. 9th, the poetry written by C. H. Swage, Co. K, 8th Ind. Inft., on the "Battle of Cedar Creek." Will some one of your correspondents please give a copy of "Sheridan's Ride from Winchester," same date of the Cedar Creek battle; also a copy of Gen. Custer's complimentary address to his troops after the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. By so doing it will kindly be accepted as a favor from many of the Boys in Blue. Can the above be had in ballad form? If so send me one-half dozen of each.

The BLADE published "Sheridan's Ride" a few months since, in this Department. Custer's address will be published if furnished.

An English Woman, Toledo, O.:
Seeing in the BLADE a reply to the query, "Please tell me the character of Lord Byron's mother," I was quite amazed to read the answer, which is not true in any one respect. Lord Byron's mother was a lovely woman in appearance, of French extraction, and amiable, too. It has been said he took his good looks from her and his faultless manners.

Alfred H. Gurnsey, in the American Cyclopedia, gives Lord Byron's mother the character quoted. He also says that her maiden name was Catharine Gordon, a Scottish heiress. His father's first wife was Amelia d'Arcy; she died in Paris in 1784, leaving a daughter Augusta, afterward Mrs. Leigh. Other authorities, while silent in regard to the character of Lord Byron's mother, concur in the statement that she was a Scotch woman.

J. R., Humboldt, Ill.:
Will the BLADE tell how to take a wart off a horse's eye? It started at the corner of the eye and has spread over the lid till it is about as big as a hen egg.

Seed warts are not of much account, unless they appear where they will be likely to become chafed. Blood warts should be removed as soon as they appear. In either case grease the skin for three inches about the wart with tallow. Make a strong solution of potash, one and a half pounds to one pint of water. Touch the end of the wart with this, morning and evening, being careful to always apply the grease before doing so. Do not let the potash touch anything but the wart. After the wart is reduced apply corrosive liniment a few times at intervals of two days. Keep greased, but wash off the grease before putting on the liniment.

Reader, St. Charles, Mich.:
1. How much money did we have in circulation Sept. 1, 1865, including all treasury notes, say the 7-30 and all National bank currency? 2. How many more days work will it take to pay the public debt than it did Sept. 1, 1865? 3. What was the debt in 1865, and how much has been paid of the principal and how much interest?

1. August 31, 1865, there were outstanding $432,553,919 legal-tender notes; $402,965 old demand notes, $26,344,742 in fractional currency; $176,213,955 National bank and gold notes; making an aggregate of $635,515,574. The currency price of $100 gold then was $144.25. 2. You and your friends might put in your spare time figuring on this question. 3. July 1, 1865, the public debt amounted to $2,680,647,869.74. March 1, 1882, the total debt was $1,983,882,833. Of this amount $439,219,568 is without interest. The amount of seven-thirties issued under the acts of June 30, 1864, January 28 and March 3, 1865, was $830,000,000. We cannot undertake to figure on the interest question, as the change of the rate, premiums paid, etc., would involve an array of figures that would bewilder one. You can see for yourself how fast the debt is being wiped out.

B. F. F., Clear Spring, Ky.:
Give a recipe for making good violet ink. 2. What will remove writing ink from a book without injury to the printing? 3. What is O. S. Fowler's address?

1. Violet, Magenta and Solferino inks may be made as follows: Mix one drachm of the proper aniline color with 1½ ounces alcohol in a glass or enameled iron vessel; let it stand for three hours; then add 13 ounces distilled water and subject the whole to a gentle heat until the alcohol has evaporated, that is, until no odor of alcohol is perceptible; then add four drachms gum arabic dissolved in three ounces of water. As the aniline colors vary a great deal in quality, the amount of dilution must vary with the sample used, and the shade be determined by trial. 2. A solution of oxalic acid, citric and tartaric acid is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper and plates without fear of damage. These acids taking out writing ink, and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books, where the margins have been written upon, without attacking the text. 3. New York City.

G. W., Toledo, O.:
Will you please give the balance of the sentence, "Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish," and give the author's name?

John Adams in a speech urging the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, said: "But, whatever may be our fate, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy. Sir, before God I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have in this life, I am now aready here to stake upon it. Sink or swim, survive or perish, I am for the declaration!"

I. N. S., Dallas Pa., writes: "In reply to S. K. Andrews, O., I would say that the general admeasurement of the interior of Westminster Abbey is as follows: Length from east to west, 375 ft.; breadth from north to south, 200 ft.; breadth of nave and aisles, 75 ft.; hight from pavement to inner roof, 101 ft.; hight from pavement to the roof of the lantern, 140 ft. About 550 persons, including kings, poets, princes, statesmen and warriors of England have been inhumed within the walls of the Abbey from the time of Edward the Confessor to the present, so that it would require too much space (even if it were possible) to give a complete list of them all. As the date of King Sebert is the earliest known respecting the Abbey, George the Second was also the last King buried in Westminster, including in all 13 English sovereigns whose remains repose there, (and 14 Queens, that is, once reigning sovereigns, or the consorts of Kings), embracing a period of more than 1,200 years. The Kings buried in the Abbey are as follows: Sebert, Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry V., Edward V., Henry VII., Edward VI., James I., Charles II., William III., and George II."

L. D. F., Bodie, Cal.:
Please give mottoes of the different States:

Rendered into English the mottoes of the different States are as follows: Arkansas, "The people rule;" California, "I have found it;" Colorado, "Nothing without divine aid;" Connecticut, "He who brought us over sustains us;" Delaware, "Liberty and Independence;" Florida, "In God we trust;" Georgia, "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation;" Illinois, "State Sovereignty and National Union;" Indiana, no motto; Iowa, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain;" Kansas, "To the stars through difficulties;" Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall;" Louisiana, "Union and confidence;" Maine, "I direct;" Maryland, "Increase and multiply;" Massachusetts, "By her sword she seeks placid rest in liberty;" Michigan, "I will defend;" Minnesota, "The Star of the North;" Missouri, "Let the safety of the people be the supreme law;" Nebraska, "Equality before the law;" Nevada, "Willing and Able;" New Jersey, "Liberty and Independence;" New York, "Excelsior;" Ohio, "An Empire in an Empire;" Oregon, "She flies with her own wings;" Pennsylvania, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence;" Rhode Island, "Hope;" South Carolina, "Ready in Will and Deed;" Tennessee, "Agriculture Commerce;" Vermont, "Freedom and Unity;" Virginia, "So always with tyrants;" West Virginia, "Mountaineers are always free;" Wisconsin, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous."

S. A. W., Newton, Kans.:
1. Please give a short account of the "Jeannette" expedition—starting point and time, adventures and results. 2. Give an account of the Chili-Peruvian war. I have neglected to read the accounts in the BLADE, so now I should like a short account of them.

1. The news columns of the BLADE have contained pretty full accounts of the movements of the "Jeannette," and it seems superfluous to republish the matter. The boat left San Francisco July 8, 1879. She was of 420 tons burden, and provisioned for three years. The crew consisted of 32 men, commanded by Lieut. George W. DeLong, with Lieuts. Chipp and Danenhower, U. S. N., as executive and navigating officers respectively. The total number on board was 40. The vessel was heard from September 3, 1879, at Herald Island. May 22, 1880, the "Corwin" left San Francisco in search of the "Jeannette," and returned October 12 of the same year, without any trace of the missing vessel. The tale of the survivors of the "Jeannette" is of so recent date, and has been so fully told in our columns that we will not repeat it. The "Jeannette" was in latitude 77 degrees north and longitude 157 degrees east when crushed by the ice. One of the crew is known to be dead, one hopelessly sick, and 13 are yet missing. It is too early yet to determine whether the expedition will result in much scientific information; but the conviction is that it is really barren of practical results and that the polar mystery is yet unsolved. 2. The overthrow of Peru is a part of the current history of the day, and every number of the Weekly BLADE contains more or less of it.

D. N. G., Blacksville, W. Va.:
Please give a short description of Damon and Pythias, and state particularly which one was condemned to death before the Roman Senate by Dionysius.

They were two celebrated Pythagorean philosophers, whose names are always joined as the types of true and noble friendship. They were natives of Syracuse, and lived in the City while under the sway of Dionysius, the tyrant, 400 years before Christ. Pythias having incurred the anger of the tyrant, was condemned to death, but as the future prosperity of his family demanded that he should visit some estates in one of the Greek islands, he besought Dionysius to allow him to visit his family and arrange his affairs, promising to return in time to meet his fate, and offering his friend Damon as a substitute and guarantee. The tyrant, amazed at such devotion, consented to the exchange, and Pythias was released. Owing to unforseen delays and adverse winds the day and hour for execution arrived before Pythias had returned, and Damon was led out of prison to die in his stead. Amidst the lamentations of the people and their appeals for mercy, Damon approached the block, when, urging a horse almost dead with speed and exhaustion, Pythias dashed through the multitude, and, springing from the saddle, caught his noble friend to his breast. Damon, who had desired nothing more ardently than to die for his friend, implored the tyrant to allow him still to suffer for Pythias. Pythias, on the other hand, gently pushing Damon aside, prepared himself for death. Dionysius, after surveying with deep emotion the friendly rivalry, descended from the throne, and approaching the noble pair, pardoned both, only stipulating as a condition of the boon to share with them in a friendship so devoted and examplary.

M. G. M., Exira, Ia.:
1. Will you inform me in reference to the use of the dominical letter? 2. Please give me a rule by which to obtain it.

1. For the purpose of determining when Easter falls, and for other similar problems concerning the day of the week and the day of the year, it was early found convenient to place the first seven letters of the alphabet in succession against the days of the months, putting A to January 1, and repeating the seven letters as often as necessary until December 31. The letter which falls against the first Sunday in January will fall against every Sunday in the year, and this is the dominical letter for that year, unless it be leap year; and then, as February 29 as well as March 1 is marked D, the dominical letter for the last 10 months of the year will be the preceding letter of the alphabet. The dominical letter, being known for the year, can be found for any other by simply remembering that an ordinary year is 52 weeks and one day, so that the dominical letter will go backward from G toward A, one letter for a common year and two for a leap year. 2. Here is the rule of Pres. Barnard, of Columbia College: Give to the letters A, C, E, G, in which order the dominical letters return with the leap year centurial in every succession of four centurial years, the numerical values which correspond to their places in the alphabet, 1, 3, 5, 7; find in this series the number corresponding to the given century, and call this the centurial; multiply the twenties of the incomplete century by 3, and call the product the vigesimal; multiply the fours in the excess of twenties by 2, and call the product the quaternial; multiply the final remainder by 6, and call the product the residual. If the sum of the numbers thus obtained is 7 or less, it is the numerical value of the dominical letter; if it is greater than 7, substract 7 as often as it may be necessary to reduce it to 7 or below, and the final result is the dominical letter.

Mrs. J. T. S., Oneida, Ill., sends a copy of an old song, in answer to request made some weeks ago:

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered to the village, Tom; I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school house playground, which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know,
That played with us upon the green, some twenty years ago.

The grass was just as green, Tom, barefooted boys at play,
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay,
But Master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago.

The school house has altered some—the benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same our pen-knives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall—the bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years ago.

The boys were playing some old game, beneath the same old tree,
I do forget the name just now—you've played the same with me—
On that same spot, 'twas played with knives, by throwing so and so,
The leader had a task to do—there twenty years ago.

The river's running just as still, the willows on its side
Are larger than they were, Tom, the stream appears less wide;
But the grape-vine swing is ruined now, where once we played the beau,
And swung our sweethearts, pretty girls, just twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high, that we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I startled so,
To see how much I've changed, since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same;
Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark, 'twas dying sure but slow
Just as that one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came in my eyes
I thought of her I loved so well, those early broken ties;
I visited the old churchyard, and took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.

Some are in the churchyard laid—some sleep beneath the sea,
But few are left of our old class, excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom, and we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played, just twenty years ago.

Information Wanted.

J. R. Norris, Newton, Kan., wants the address of Dr. Isaac Ellsbury, 16th O. V. I.

Myren Loop, Fremont, Ind., wants the address of Capt. H. Gregg, Co. B, 13th Pa. Cav.

William Keeley, Harper, Keokuk Co., Ia., wants the address of Lewis Keeley; last heard from in St. Louis in 1874.

Alexander Stuart, Greeley, Anderson Co., Kan., wants the address of Joseph Hacum, George Swingly and Jerry Philips, who attended the sick in the hospital at Cleveland, Tenn., under Dr. Merrideth, in January, February and March, 1865.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Brighton, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Milhrem, signed by J. E. Lytle.

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Grantsville, no County or State, signed W. H. Howe.

Letter containing $1.25, signed "O. K.," no Postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Lafayette, no County or State, signed S. A. Bradley.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Pittsfield, no County or State, and no signature.

If C. Lillie will give his full postoffice address his complaint will be looked into and rectified.

Letter containing $1.15, dated at Millard, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for Wm. Lee, signed by Francis Millard, P. M.

Letter containing $1.10 to pay for BLADE for Wm. Wilpin, signed by Joseph Schooley, P. M., no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3.30, dated at Logan, no County or State, to pay for BLADES for Charles Plumb, Wm. Landfere and John Hicks, signed by Charles Plumb.

Letter containing $1, no postoffice, County or State, signed by F. D. Beacham.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Details of the Railroad Accident Near Bismarck—Men Imprisoned and Roasted Alive.

BISMARCK, March 23.—A special from Mandon says: The scene of the railway disaster is about 11 miles west of Bismarck, at what is known as Soapstone Cut, Sweetbriar Creek. About 7:30 last evening the snow plow, work, or boarding trains and passenger, left Sweetbriar in the order named; the snow plow passed safely over the 10 bent bridge which spans Sweetbriar creek, but the car of the work train broke a wheel, and the whole truck jumped the track. The sleeping car was immediately precipitated into the river, 30 feet below, striking on its side. This was followed by sleeping car No. 2, which careened over, and finally assumed a similar position. The dining car followed, crashing into both the others. After this was the kitchen car, which remained upright against the dining car. The office and store car was but partially off the track. Four bents in the bridge were broken into splinters and their sleepers completely demolished.

There were about 50 men on the train at the time of the accident, and the escape of even one seems miraculous. As soon as the car overturned, the bedding caught fire, and the mangled and dying were roasted almost beyond recognition. The only deaths were among those in this car. Those who escaped immediately grappled such buckets as they could find and worked like heros to extinguish the flames; but the straw beds, blankets and other combustible matter made it impossible. It is supposed seven of the eight killed were killed instantly before being burned, as but the voice of one man crying "help" was heard. He was lying with his feet to the flames and held in by broken pieces of timber. His comrades could do nothing, and were obliged to see him gradually roast to death. But two of the 23 injured and not killed, were seriously hurt. They had their shoulder blades dislocated and one of them had a broken arm.

Messrs. Lunamons and Duncan, who ran the boarding train for the Northern Pacific Railway, had over $700 in the rear car, which was saved.

Thomas O'Connors, engineer of the fated train, says the wreck caught fire almost immediately.

The Coroner's jury found the wrecked train to have been accidental and both trainmen and Northern Pacific officials are held guiltless. The dead were wrapped in blankets and brought to Mandon this afternoon. The wreck is being rapidly cleared away. The ladies of Mandon are taking active part in attending to the wants of the injured, who are mostly foreigners.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

How His Birthday was Celebrated in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 22.—The City is gaily decorated to-day, the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Thanksgiving services in churches were numerously attended. The Emperor commenced receiving congratulations at 10 A. M. and stood throughout the reception, without manifesting a sign of fatigue. Great crowds of people assembled in "Unter den Linten," who cheered his Majesty upon his appearance on the balcony. The Emperor, replying to a deputation of the Conservative Central Committee who presented an address expressing devotion to His Majesty, said every new period of life reminded him it was the Almighty who at certain times chose His instruments; God had called upon certain men to carry certain tasks, and neither in civil nor military matters had He ever failed to find fit and capable men for His purposes. The times were serious; considering that the Czar had fallen a year ago a victim to party anarchy, who could now deem himself safe? The Emperor said he had learned with pleasure that the country largely approved of his recent message. He laid great stress upon the importance of fervent religious feeling which he had often exhorted the people to cultivate. He referred with deep emotion to the preservation of the life of the Empress.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Golos says: We join in the prayer of millions of people in wishing the Emperor of Germany a long and peaceful reign.

VIENNA, March 22.—A banquet was given at the palace to-night, to celebrate the birthday of the Emperor William. The Emperor Francis Joseph toasted the Emperor William.

CHILI'S TERMS.

An Indemnity of $20,000,000 and Acquisition of Certain Territory.

PANAMA, March 11.—The Chilian official paper publishes the protocol between Trescot and the Chilian Government. Although it appears without signature, it is considered authentic. Chili declares she meant no offense to the United States by the arrest of Caldron; the Chilian Government declares it will not treat with Senor Caldron, and will make peace only on the following conditions: The cession of Tarapaca in perpetuity; the occupation of Peru as far as Moquequa until an indemnity of $20,000,000 is paid, and possession of half the guano plants of Peru.

A Pleasure Only Allowed Men.

Philadelphia Times.

One of the strangest accusations against the young woman who was arrested in New York the other day for wearing boys' clothes was that she made love to the girls. Making love to the girls is a very nice thing to do, and nearly everybody has done a little something in that line. The girls themselves rather like it, and it comes so natural for a young man to do it is little wonder that as soon as the girl found herself in trousers she should go off and make love to somebody. Unfortunately, however, she made love to a detective's girl, and he got jealous. That is what brought on the troubles of the young woman in trousers; it has brought a great many young men into trouble. If—but it is merely a waste of time to undertake to give advice on this subject. Boys and girls will do it and it isn't regulated by any rules of common sense. If it were there wouldn't be half so much fun in it.

She Hated It.

Boston Transcript.

They were riding in the horse car past the poet's door, when one of the ladies remarked, "That's Longfellow's home." "Is it?" responded the other, carelessly. "Yes," said the first, "and don't you admire 'Excelsior?'" "No, I don't," replied lady No. 2, "with energy. I hate it. There's nothing like curled hair, after all, though husks ain't so bad; but I wouldn't have excelsior again in the house."

Too Blind to Read the Signs.

Providence Star, (Rep.)

Pres. Arthur certainly has come to the fork of the road and has gone down the wrong path.

President of 306 Persons.

Chicago Tribune.

The Acting President seems to be giving universal satisfaction—to the 306.

GRANT'S OPINION

Gen. Rosecrans, as Expressed to Thomas M. Nichol.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Thomas M. Nichol, in an interview here, said he believed the Garfield-Chase-Rosecrans letter was genuine and truthful, and it accorded with what he had often heard from Gen. Garfield's own lips regarding the Army of the Cumberland. The letter spoke warmly of Rosecrans, as Garfield always did in conversation. Garfield believed Rosecrans was wrong, but honest in his opinions. Mr. Nichol continued: "Soon after the election of 1880 Gen. Garfield gave me a letter to deliver to Gen. Grant. I called at Grant's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to hand him the letter. We had perhaps a half hour's conversation about the campaign generally, and the Morey letter matter in particular. During the conversation Gen. Grant said: There were two men Garfield could never recognize or speak to without an entire sacrifice of his own self-respect, Hewitt and Rosecrans. He said Hewitt's conduct was outrageously indecent, but Rosecrans' was a great deal worse, for Garfield had been the best friend he ever had. He had stood up for him, apologized for his blunders, explained and excused them and defended him for 17 years when, if it hadn't been for Garfield, he would have long ago sunk out of sight into obscurity which was all his worthlessness entitled him to. He said he hoped Garfield has found him out at last, and would let him take care of himself hereafter. He never was fit to command an army; he wouldn't or rather couldn't, obey orders. He was what he (Grant) called a constitutional insubordinate, a sort of pig-headed, obstinate man, who would get a selfish prejudice into his head and stick to it, and act on it against the judgment and reason of everybody else, and absolutely was incapable of seeing any force in any facts or arguments in conflict with what was for the time being his theory. He said Rosecrans would have utterly destroyed the Army of the Cumberland or had it destroyed, if it hadn't been for the intelligence of the army itself, and especially of such subordinate officers as Garfield and Thomas." This conversation, said Mr. Nichol, was about a week after the election. I have given you exactly his ideas and very nearly his exact language.

A Mean Moonshiner.

DETROIT, March 23.—In the United States District Court, Alfred Field was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months imprisonment for moonshining up in the Saginaw lumber woods. Field undertook to play smart on the Government officers and got caught at it. He pleaded guilty and told how he had carried on his operations. Some months ago Field went to work for an aged blind man, and taking advantage of his employer's infirmities started a still in the barn. After conducting it some time Field sought to dispose of it by informing on it. He went to Saginaw and bargained with the revenue officers to point out an illicit still for $10. In company with the officers he visited the location, and after showing up the still attempted to implicate the blind farmer. The officers became suspicious, took Field into custody, brought him to Detroit, and when arraigned in court he weakened.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last? No One Need Suffer!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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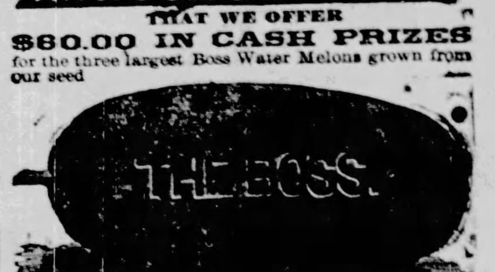

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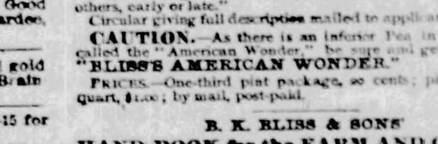

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30

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Circulation this Week, 82,000

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

In the next issue of the BLADE we commence the great story, "Throne and Scaffold," by ERNEST WARREN, Esq., of London.

The readers of the BLADE are to be congratulated upon this event. Mr. WARREN is one of the most prominent writers of fiction in England, and this work is the first that he has ever written exclusively for an American periodical. He has made especial studies for it, and if we are not mistaken it will outlast the usual life of serial stories, and take a permanent place in literature.

As a series of pictures of Old England, and of English life and manners in the Olden Time, it will be valuable to all students of history, and to the habitual novel reader it will be a relief from the vapid society novels that have occupied the press for the last 10 years.

"Throne and Scaffold" is a correct presentation of the manners and customs of Old England, and full of pictures as life-like as though painted upon canvas. We predict for "Throne and Scaffold," a greater popularity than any story that has appeared for twenty years.

The opening chapters of "Throne and Scaffold" will appear in the BLADE next week.

FLORIDA's population is increasing like compound interest.

WISCONSIN will not restore capital punishment this year.

ACCORDING to Russian statistics that Empire doubles its population in 58 years.

GOV. PLAISTED, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, April 13 as a day of fasting and prayer.

SOME of the Illinois papers are advocating Gen. GREEN B. RAUM as a successor to DAVID DAVIS.

IT is rumored that Russia will hold any encroachment on Montenegro by Austria as a sufficient cause for war.

THE FUND for Sergt. MASON's wife and baby has already reached $2,000 and promises to be a much larger sum.

FISH-BREEDING and swan-raising don't seem consist, as one swan will find and eat about a gallon of fish spawn per day.

A PLENTIFUL supply of snow has fallen out West, sufficient to keep the rivers up flood high for some time to come.

THERE are to be 37 Legislatures and 25 Governors chosen this Fall. The campaign will be like the itch: all local irritation.

THE Prince of Wales has developt a fondness for American whisky. Step by step our conquering civilization marches onward.

A STAR-ROUTER or two in jail would be a more encouraging symptom than several columns of reports of new proceedings begun.

IN Austria-Hungary no oath is required of the members of the parliamentary body but simply a promise of fidelity and obedience to the Emperor.

ABOUT half of the people condemned to death in England and Wales during the last 20 years have been executed. That is a larger proportion than in the United States according to reports. GUITEAU expects to be on the fortunate side, though he declares he will die without flinching, if die he must. The egotistical knave will pose to the last.

CONANT, the defaulting Cashier of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in Dedham Jail, has been pardoned out on the ground that his health is becoming seriously impaired and his mental faculties threatened. He stole $70,000. Had it been $70 his health would not have been a matter of such serious consideration.

THE Russian *Official Gazette* publishes a report upon the conscription for 1881. The number of those liable to military service was 779,000, about 15,000 less than the previous year. Originally the contingent was fixed at 235,000, but it was afterward reduced by a decree of the Emperor to 212,000. The recruits taken numbered 219,106. The defaulters amounted to 31 per cent. of Jews and three per cent. of Christians.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE atmosphere of apathetic indolence still pervades Washington. The President's attention seems mainly directed to the appointments and *menu* of "State dinners," which follow so close that "they tread upon each other's heels." We hear much more of a new pattern of a table card, or the arrangement of the furniture and appurtenances of the dining-room, or of interesting interviews with his talented cook, than we do of development of new lines of policy, or of watchful care of American interests in Chili and Peru. The notable guests at the White House now are ex-Pres. GRANT and his wife, who say complacently that they "find things there much improved." Doubtless the atmosphere is more congenial to them than it was under the two predecessors of the present incumbent.

THERE is even less activity at the Capitol than at the White House. Congress is droning along, doing as little as it is well possible for 300 men who meet daily and make a pretense of doing a day's work. There is the same leisurely tinkering with the Tariff, the finances, the Internal Revenue, and other matters. The franking privilege has been the object of much attention, and at one time it looked as if this was about to be restored, but this expectation has been defeated by the House Committee's refusing to concur in the Senate bill for that purpose. Still there are plenty of Congressmen of both parties who would be very glad to have the franking privilege restored, if it could be done "unbeknownst" to the people. Many of them complain of the pecuniary burdens imposed upon them by the necessity of writing many hundreds of letters on the business of their constituents. The local sentiment in Washington is favorable to a restoration of the franking privilege.

THE PRINCIPAL subject occupying the attention of the English Parliment just at present are the cloture and the grant to Prince LEOPOLD. There is now not much doubt but that the Government will secure a majority upon the former, although it will be a small one, not more than 25. Its safety would, however, be less affected by that than by the proposals which the opposition are framing for the Land Act. Their scheme is not yet perfected, but it is said to be something which will prove dangerous to the existence of the present Cabinet. The announcement by the Queen of Prince LEOPOLD's approaching marriage joined to a request for the usual additional allowance aroused a good deal of feeling, and a much stronger opposition than has ever been exhibited upon such occasions. The minority was substantially larger, and would have been increased had it not been for the intemperate and disrespectful speeches made by some of the members.

THE floods in the Lower Mississippi are subsiding very slowly, but this brings little diminution of the misery. A great many thousand people have lost all their provisions, their stock has been drowned, and they will be compelled to rely upon Government aid or private contributions to keep from starving. The Government officials are actively at work. The Red Cross Society, with the distinguished Miss CLARA BARTON at its head, proposes to turn its attention to that field of labor. It appeals to the country to aid it in organizing in fashion ordered and systematic, a system of relief commensurate with requirements. It will at an early day send one or more commissioners to the flooded region for the purpose of ascertaining the needs thereof. The Red Cross in the nature of its organization, and the character and wide experiences of its executive, is eminently adapted to achieve the direction and administration of the great work that will be needed.

LAST Wednesday Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, was 85 years old. The occasion was made politically significant by the expression of kindly feeling in the congratulation of the Czar of Russia, and the banquet given to the members of the German Embassy at St. Petersburg in honor of the occasion. These things showed that the prophecies of a war between the two countries are, to say the least, premature.

THE troubles in Ireland do not diminish, and the landlords are beginning to be disposed to accept the position the League has forced them into and to sell their estates. The Conservative party are endeavoring to aid them by obtaining purchase money through State intervention. There are some rumors of a renewal of the Coercion act, but nothing definite as yet.

SOME feeling has been caused by the intimation of the Italian Ambassador to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in answer to his proposed visit to King HUMBERT, that the latter would welcome him and the Imperial family in Rome. Negotiations were at once suspended as a meeting there would inevitably offend the Pope.

A FRIENDLY suit has been begun against Mr. BRADLAUGH to compel him to perform his Parliamentary duties, and it is thought that the vexed question will be decided by the courts

MR. CANNON, the Utah delegate unseated by the anti-Polygamy bill, talks very glibly about the good resulting from their peculiar institution. He has now, he says, 21 children living peacefully and happily together. He didn't say anything about their mothers. Concerning polygamy, he remarks:

> Its first broad general principle is that there are more women than men in the world, and in addition, there are many men who won't marry, and that as a result a system of plural wives is proper, that those women need not perforce be deprived of matrimony, or what is worse, driven to prostitution. Do not understand me that the number of births of females is much in excess of males, but the number who reach the marriageable age, escaping the accidents and fatalities to which the sterner sex are exposed is greater. To these it offers homes happiness, protection from the dangers of lives alone in the world, and the recognition of the right granted by nature which made woman the mother of the race. Besides this, the system frees the wife from many wrongs of the monogamic system, the unborn child from the injuries those wrongs must bring upon it, and the husband from the temptation. Not only is this the case, but the children of our system are brighter, stronger, healthier in every way than those of the monogamic system. We know nothing of secret diseases; the lives of our families and our children are simple, and they are healthful.

ITALIANS are coming to this country in swarms this year. Over 1,600 landed here last week.

ALL persons, gentlemen or ladies, out of employment will do well to address a postal card to "Locke Publishing Co." Toledo, Ohio.

MR. HURD'S CONTRADICTIONS.

Mr. HURD's attempt to point out the hardships and injustice of a Protective Tariff has involved him in a mass of contradictions, which make themselves evident upon very casual examination

For example, one of the first statements he makes is that "in 1880 we paid $123,000,000 to foreign ship-owners for carrying our own products to foreign ports."

Now, there was and could be but one reason for doing this, and that is, that we could hire foreign ship-owners to do this service cheaper than we could our own.

Why could we hire them cheaper?

Because, next to labor, capital is the cheapest thing in European markets. Money being a drug in the commercial centers of Europe, owners are willing to put it into commercial ventures which promise a return of from 4 to 6 per cent., where an American would expect from 15 to 30, and feel badly used if he did not get more than 10. Though the material be bought in America English labor is so much lower that a vessel can be built on the Clyde from 15 to 23 per cent. cheaper than on the Delaware. It is then manned by cheap English crews, navigated on cheap English capital, and it can carry grain and make a fair return to the owner at rates that would speedily drive an American into more remunerative business.

Again Mr. HURD says:

> But the objector says we cannot compete with England because of the higher wages paid to American labor. Protection, it is claimed, increases wages, and for that reason should be maintained. A more monstrous untruth was never uttered. Free trade and high wages go together. The wages in England are 50 per cent. higher than under Protection. They are 30 per cent. higher than in the protected countries of the Continent; and—the most astounding fact of all—the statistics of the late census show that the actual wages in cash received by English operatives in the most important industries are higher than those paid in this country.
>
> In the woolen mills of Massachusetts adult operatives received in 1880 $8.30 per week for 60 hours' labor, and in Manchester they received $8 per week for 56 hours' labor. In the iron and steel industries the average wages to adults in the United States in 1880 was $7.40 per week. When we consider that for the past five years laborers have been out of employment in these industries in this country from one-fourth to one-half the time, while in Europe the employment has been steady and almost uninterrupted, I have no hesitation in saying that the wages paid to English workers in iron and steel for the last five years have been higher than those paid to American. And this, it must be remembered, when the expenses of living to the laborer are 40 per cent. cheaper in England than here. How preposterous to maintain that we need a tariff to protect our labor against the pauper labor of England, when that pauper labor is actually the most important industries better paid than our own!

When a man who assumes to be a teacher of the public makes such astounding assertions, a decent respect for the intelligence of the community suggests a reference to sources of information. Mr. HURD does not do this. As he does not, and can not speak from personal knowledge of the comparative rates of wages in Europe and America, he must have obtained that knowledge second hand. Where did he get it?

The people and press are aware of but one fountain-head for obtaining facts and figures of this kind which are at all reliable and worthy of quotation. This was the Governmental inquiry into these matters instituted a few years ago, through our Consuls, and made as thorough and accurate as statistics can ever be. Every Consul in Europe was directed to make a careful statement of the rates of wages and retail prices of the necessaries of life in the Town or City where he was stationed. This, of course brought a report from every place of any commercial importance in the whole civilized world. From the principal countries, as Great Britain, France, Germany, etc., there are hundreds of reports, so that every precaution is taken to secure a correct average. Of course, no private sources of information are worth considering in comparison with this wide-reaching and skilfully-made Governmental inquiry.

Here is a carefully made compilation, taken from Spofford's American Almanac, which is as high statistical authority as there is in the country:

COMPARATIVE RATES OF WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

	France	Germany	Italy	Great Britain	United St's: New York	United St's: Chicago
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bakers	5 5[illegible]	3 50	3 90	6 50@8 60	5@8	8@12
Blacksmiths	5 4[illegible]	3 55	3 94	7 04@8 12	10@14	9@12
Bookbinders	4 8[illegible]	3 82	3 90	6 50@7 83	12@18	9@20
Bricklayers	4 0[illegible]	3 60	3 45	7 58@9 63	12@15	6@10½
Cabinet-mak's	6 0[illegible]	3 97	4 95	7 70@8 48	9@13	7@15
Carpenters and Joiners	5 42	4 00	4 18	7 33@8 25	9@12	7½@12
Farm Laborer	3 15	2 87	3 50	3 40@4 25	......	......
Laborers, Porters, etc	....	2 92	2 [illegible]0	4 50@5 00	6@9	5½@9
Painters	4 90	3 92	4 60	7 25@8 16	10@16	6@12
Plasterers	....	3 80	4 35	7 68-10-13	10@15	9@15
Plumbers	5 80	3 60	3 90	7 13@8 46	12@18	12@10
Printers	4 70	4 80	3 90	7 52@7 75	8@1[illegible]	12@18
Shoemakers	4 75	3 12	4 32	7 35	12@18	9@18
Tailors	5 10	3 58	4 30	5 00@7 30	10@18	6@18
Tinsmiths	4 40	3 65	3 60	6 00@7 38	10@14	9@12

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

	France	Germany	Italy	Great Britain	United States: New York	United States: Chicago
	c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	Cents
Beef—Rt...lb	22	22	20	22	12@16	8@12½
Corned....l	16	13	12	18@20	8@12	4@7½
Beans.....q	..	10	13	9	7@10	5@9
Bread....l	3	3-7	6	3½@4½	4@4½	4@4½
Butter....l	23	22	28	29@38	25@32	16@[illegible]
Coal.....ton	..	4 25	11 00	2 65@4 10	3 00@5 25	3 @6 75
Codfish...lb	..	......	9	6@8	6@7	5@9
Coffee.....lb	30	35	32	28@50	20@40	16@40
Eggs....doz	18	20	18	14@30	25@30	10@24
Flour.....lb	4	5½	10	3½@4½	3@4	2½@4½
Lard......lb	20	21	22	12@18	10@12	5@10
Milk......qt	..	4	7	5@9	8@10	3@6
Mutton...lb	16	14½	15	16@17	9@10	5@12½
Oatmeal..lb	..	8	......	3½@4½	4@5	4@5
Pork, fr....l	14	17	13	10@16	8@10	4@5
salted...lb	14	17	18	10@16	8@10	5@12
Bacon...lb	20	20	22	12@16	8@10	7@12
Sausage.lb	16	19	20	18	8@10	6@10
Potatos...bu	50	50	1 15	68@2 00	1 40@1 60	60@80
Rice......lb	..	9	6	3½@8	8@10	5@10
Soap......lb	..	10	4	5½@9	6@7	3@8
Sugar.....lb	..	11	8½	5½@10	8@10	7@10
Tea.......lb	..	75	......	43@88	50@80	25@100

These figures, it must be kept in mind, were taken in 1879, when wages in this country were at the lowest ebb they have been for a quarter of a century. Yet how completely they demoralize Mr. HURD's position! There is no form of labor but what is paid from 25 to 100 per cent. more than it is paid in Europe In New York, where the price is kept down by the competition of the tide of cheap labor rushing in from Europe, the wages are all notably lower than in Chicago, though the cost of the necessaries of life, which feel the influence of the dearer food rates of Europe, is much higher. Could there be a more complete refutation of Mr. HURD's assertions?

But leaving statistics out of the question, there are two simple elementary facts, capable of comprehension by any man, which simply overwhelm Mr. HURD They are these:

a. We are sending to Europe every year millions of pounds of meat, flour, cheese, fruits, etc., which form the food staples of all classes.

Is it for a moment reasonable to expect that these things are sold as cheaply four thousand miles from the place of production as at home?

b. About 11,000,000 people have come to this country from Europe. Of these, 6,000,000 have come from Free Trade Great Britain and 3,000,000 from Free Trade Germany. [That is, Germany was Free Trade at the time they came.] This makes nearly 90 per cent. from Free Trade countries, while the relatively insignificant number of 313,716 has come from Protective Tariff France.

As in every instance these people had to make great sacrifices and exertions in order to emigrate, they must have been stimulated thereto by the chance of bettering their condition, and therefore there must be immense advantages for Labor in Protective Tariff America, over that which it enjoys in Free Trade Europe.

GEN. W. F. ROSECRANS.

The thousands of old soldiers who know Gen. ROSECRANS, and honor him for his many good qualities, and yet are not, and can not be blind to his conspicuous faults, feel a deep regret that he has allowed himself to be made a tool of by designing men to asperse the memory of GARFIELD. The time had come when there seemed to be a chance to give him his rightful place in history, to render him full credit for much superb work he did for the Union cause, and palliate or forget his sign a errors. But he has been adroitly played upon by men who know his weaknesses, and he shows all the old infirmities of tongue and temper, intensified by age and long brooding over his wrongs. His course provokes others into reviving the memory of unpleasant truths concerning his campaigns with the Army of the Cumberland, and the result is a serious damaging of his military character.

W. F. G. SHANKS, the veteran war correspondent, who was with the Army of the Cumberland, writes a telling letter to the New York *Tribune* in which he says,

> Gen. Rosecrans had to be kicked into undertaking the campaign of Chattanooga. He argued against the advance from Murfreesboro, and again from the Tennessee River, which Garfield begged and urged, and Halleck ordered, until the latter informed him that the orders for the advance were peremptory (Aug. 5, 1863). Still, it was nearly a month after this final and impatient dispatch of Halleck's that Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee. He could have done it in a week. When finally he seized the gaps of Lookout Mountain (Sept. 9), he found that Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga and was in full retreat, as Rosecrans believed, into Georgia. That instant Rosecrans lost his head. That instant his snail's pace changed to a forced march. He ordered his three corps on diverging lines in 'a general pursuit of the enemy,' instead of calling them in on lines converging upon the stronghold which was the objective point of the campaign. When it was discovered on September 10 by Thomas's advance, under Gen. James S. Negley, that the enemy was not running away, but was concentrated, eager, and anxious to strike the center of the advancing army, Rosecrans actually condemned Thomas for his delay; he criticised the cautious and sensible Negley, and unadvisedly ordered a further advance and further separation of the three corps. Happily, however, he gave Gen. Thomas authority to recall the right wing, commanded by Gen. McCook, then 20 miles away. This Thomas, taking wise advantage of his authority, at once did, and happily in time to save the imperiled corps. Even then, a week before the battle of Chickamauga, the two corps of Thomas and McCook could have been safely marched behind Lookout Mountain into Chattanooga, to join Crittenden ... in the town, without risking a concentration in the face of the reinforced enemy and a fight in the open field to hold the lines of retreat on Chattanooga. Rosecrans chose to do this and imperil an army of 65,000 men rather than admit that his campaign was wrongly planned.
>
> One loses patience with the perverseness of the history of great events like the campaign of Chattanooga. It is perfectly natural that Gen. Rosecrans, or anybody connected with such an extraordinary event, should be more than eager to hear its history told favorably to himself. But the sacredness of history is of more importance than the professional reputation of any man who figures in it. You can't make giants out of pigmies by rising to a question of personal privilege, nor convert a defeat into a victory by personal explanations in a newspaper card. Gen. Rosecrans was correctly and righteously criticized by Gen. Garfield. My wonder is, knowing Garfield and knowing the circumstances of the long, tedious, inexcusable and unpardonable delay of Gen. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro for six months, that the patriotic Garfield did not break out into stronger expletives and more emphatic condemnation than he did. And when, after the movement from Murfreesboro, Rosecrans wasted still another month, until Garfield's letter to Chase led, as I now think, to the telegraphing of peremptory orders to Rosecrans to move across the Tennessee River on Chattanooga I do not wonder that, as I have seen asserted, he wrote other letters condemning one of the best-planned and worst-executed campaigns of the war.

Col. W. R. HOLLOWAY, who was Gov. MORTON's Secretary during the war, makes this startling revelation:

> Immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, which was fought Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, Gov. Morton received a dispatch from the then Secretary-of-War Stanton stating that the latter would pass through Indianapolis on a special train, and asking Gov. Morton to meet him at the depot. The Governor went to the depot at the appointed time, and had an interview of some length with Stanton. The latter was then on his way South, with the intention of relieving Gen. Rosecrans from command. During the interview with Gov. Morton he stated this to be the object of his trip, and he further stated that the cause of Rosecrans' removal was a telegram which the General had sent to Pres. Lincoln after the battle stating that his army was beaten and demoralized, that it was useless to talk of putting down the Rebellion, and recommending an armistice with a view of agreeing on terms of peace. Gov. Morton was astounded by this statement of Stanton, and the more so because he had previous to that time had great admiration for Gen. Rosecrans. The interview with Stanton filled him with apprehension for the success of the Union cause, and with grief at discovering that Rosecrans, whom he had trusted and admired, should have proved so weak and faltering in the faith. For some time after the interview Gov. Morton was very despondent. It was during this time that he informed his private Secretary of his interview with Stanton and the character of the dispatch which Rosecrans had sent to Pres. Lincoln, and which Stanton said was the cause of his removal. There must be some record of this dispatch in the Government archives, and perhaps the dispatch itself is in existence. If so, it would be a most important addition to the literature of the present discussion. Its contents, stated above from memory, are substantially as given by Gov. Morton after his interview with Stanton.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

"Nasby in Exile," a beautiful book of nearly 700 pages, profusely illustrated by the best artists in Europe and America, will be ready about the middle of June. That it will have an immense sale there is no question. It has been announced but two weeks and already a large amount of territory is taken for it, and applications are coming to the publishers every day by scores. Canvassers who desire a sure and easy selling book will do well to get in their applications for territory immediately, that they may have what they desire. See advertisement on 5th, page and make applications to the general agent as specified. Full particulars sent on to any address free of charge.

THERE is entirely too much "beginning" to the Star-Route prosecutions. A little progress toward conclusions would be an agreeable variety.

THE London *Spectator* says that the 70,000,000 Slavs are full of anti-Jewish feeling, because the Jewish journalists of Germany have called them savages.

WASHINGTON *Capital:*

> There was an old rooster called Frelinghuysen, of long pedigree;
> His craw had no sand,
> So he took a bold stand
> On the tail of his long pedigree.

AN Agency for "Nasby in Exile" is a good piece of property. Send a postal for particulars.

GENERALSHIP.

Every soldier, every careful student of history has become ineffably weary of the lying and rapacity by which a few mediocre men are trying to arrogate to themselves all the honors of the war, and get pay in solid cash for the blood and services of tens of thousands of patriotic young men.

It was the rank and file who fought the battles, and won the victories, and no one man's profoundly laid plans or "superb generalship."

Of all human pretensions none are of such gigantic impudence none so worthy of measureless contemptuous derision, as that of a man claiming to have ridden godlike above the storm of battle, and directed its fury, as JOVE did the lightenings.

Any successful General is entitled to credit for marshaling his men in proper order, for disposing of them to good advantage, enforcing discipline, securing a sufficiency of supplies, and at last bringing them face to face with their enemies in good shape. These are all good mediocre abilities of the every day type. But there the credits end. When the battle is once joined, then it is in the hands of the men who fight it, and its their valor, their determination and their fertility in resources that determine the issue. For one man to claim to control and direct all this is as absurd as for him to claim to be able to ride a whirlwind, or change the course of a cyclone.

It is vastly amusing to hear men who we are sure could not foresee and manage the course of a bar-room brawl gravely claim to have held in their hands the reins of guidance for a fight in which thousands of men, scattered over miles of territory, were engaged.

To foresee and plan out even the smallest battle would require an intellect such as has never been on earth. It would require a mental grasp—a knowledge and appreciation of the value of a thousand varying forces and conditions, which is simply impossible to any man ever born of woman.

We have had too many opportunities of testing the actual brain power of the great commanders of the world to be deceived into believing that they possess supernatural intellects. They are merely men of unusual courage and good intellectual powers, riding on a wave whose force is greater than that of the wave opposed to it.

The lesson of this is the folly of hero-worship—of man-worship of any kind.

The force that accomplishes great results in war or peace is that of the aggregate of the mass—not that of any one man, no matter what his greatness. As TALLERAND once told NAPOLEON, "Everybody is greater than somebody."

A thousand intelligent, determined men with no leader will always whip two thousand inferior men under the best leader the world ever saw.

"TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY."

The Democratic demand for "Tariff for Revenue Only," is misleading in every way, but especially lacking in definiteness.

What does it mean?

The only legitimate inference is that they would have *all* the revenue required for Governmental purposes raised by levies on our imports. If this is the case, then instead of lowering the present Tariff they would have to increase it very much, since it does not bring in nearly enough to supply all the needs of the Government.

The National income from March 4, 1879, to June 30, 1881, was derived from the following sources:

Custom Receipts	$198,159,676 02
Internal Revenue	135,264,385 51
Direct Tax	1,516 89
Public Lands	2,201,863 17
Miscellaneous Receipts	25,154,850 98
Total	$360,782,292 57

We need every dollar of this vast sum if we are to maintain our civil and military establishments on their present footing—to say nothing of the unavoidable increase—and go on reducing the public debt. That is, we must have that much "revenue." We must have more, in fact, as the Government becomes continually more expensive.

This question comes then as to the source whence we are to obtain it.

The practice of civilized nations is to divide the sources of revenue into three grand divisions

1. Imposts levied at the frontier or imports and exports.
2. Imposts upon spirits and tobacco.
3. Direct taxes on the people or their products.

It does not seem to require more than mere mention to be understood at once that if a dollar is abated from one source of revenue it must be added somewhere else.

If we reduce the Tariff we must raise the tax on spirits or tobacco, or on something else, just the amount of that reduction. If we take the load off the horse we must put it on the mule.

The Democrats are too cowardly to say where they propose to increase the burden that they thus make lighter in one direction. They juggle and evade, as they always do on public questions, by promising one faction that they will lower the tariff on imports, and another that they will reduce the tax on spirits and tobacco. This is just as they used to talk glowingly to the people of the North about elevating Labor, and then promise the people of the South to degrade it by maintaining and extending Slavery; just as a little later they promised the people of the East to contract the currency, and those of the West to expand it indefinitely.

THE man-chasing bloodhound is not yet extinct in Georgia Here is an item from the Newnan *Herald:*

> Carter Phillips, one of the three darkies who escaped from the calaboose a few days since, was captured last Saturday by Capt. Robinson with the aid of his bloodhound. He was found perched on a tree in a swamp, feeling sure that the dog wouldn't find him there.

BY the stoppage of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass., 5,000 persons are deprived of their means to subsistence. It is true that this is the result of their own action, but it is none the less a thing to be deplored. Under the circumstances, it would seem that the best way was for the operatives to have submitted to a reduction of their wages, until the Mills could extricate themselves from their condition of embarrassment, as in the past the management has been exceedingly liberal.

SEND a postal to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo or Boston, or to any of the general agents mentioned in the advertisement on fifth page, for particulars concerning an agency for "Nasby in Exile." This book will sell everywhere, and without effort.

"THE DAY IS DONE."

The poet of America, he who with diamond-tipped pen wrote melodious songs that have made the harmonies of all the households of the land for so many long years, has ended his day upon earth, and passed into the golden sunshine of the Summer land. To his death might well be literally applied his own beautiful word-painting of "Evangeline":

> When *he* had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music,

so gloriously has he chanted to his world of listeners. It seemed as if he always obeyed his own injunction,

> Look, then, into thine own heart, and write!

so close did he ever come to the hearts of the people.

> Such songs have power to quiet
> The restless pulse of care,
> And come like the benediction
> That follows after prayer.

They are not trumpet-tongued. They do not echo and re-echo like bugle blasts, making the pulses throb and the blood rush tumultuously along the highways of the body. They never "suggest

> Life's endless toil and endeavor,"

never impel to irresistible effort, never arouse to restless ambition. But read them and

> The night shall be filled with music
> And the cares that infest the day
> Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
> And as silently steal away.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW has been so long and so well known to this whole people, his name a household word, that it seems needless to recall the events of his quiet, but honored life. It is only a few short weeks since his 75th birthday passed. His health was so feeble then that the fear was strong lest the "Reaper whose name is Death" was making ready to reap the bearded grain. For some time past he has seemed to be saying:

> This is the place. Stand still, my steed,
> Let me review the scene,
> And summon from the shadowy past
> The forms that once have been.

He was looking backward rather than forward, altho still retaining his interest in the affairs of every day life and the friends that remained to gather around him.

He was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807. His mother was a descendant of the JOHN ALDEN who a-wooing went of the modest PRISCILLA for bluff MILES STANDISH. The descendant of the scholarly ALDEN fell heir to his mantle with the gift of poesy added. Entering Bowdoin College in 1821, he graduated in 1825, began the study of law, but receiving the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages in his Alma Mater, he went abroad to perfect himself in the various tongues of Europe. Returning, he assumed his duties, but in 1835 he was elected Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard College, and again went abroad for study and observation. He held this position for 20 years, when he retired to devote his time and energies to his literary work. Since 1837 his home has been in the "Craigie House," Cambridge, noted as being the headquarters of WASHINGTON after the battle of Bunker Hill, and here he has written many of those works which have made him so widely known as a successful poet.

Mr. LONGFELLOW did not achieve his popularity until after years of effort. He was obliged to follow out his own expressed thought:

> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait.

But his place once won in the hearts of his countrymen, he has held it always His poems are known and admired upon the other side of the water as much as TENNYSON's are here, and they have been translated into different languages.

The poet's patriotism was a strong element in his character. It was his own feeling that prompted him to say:

> Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

He loved children dearly and some of his happiest hours were spent with them in their frolics. In "The Children's Hour," which appeals to every happy father and mother, he says:

> I have you fast in my fortress,
> And will not let you depart,
> But put you into the dungeon
> In the round-tower of my heart,
> And there will I keep you forever—
> Yes, forever and a day;
> Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
> And molder in dust away.

Sorrow and death were no strangers in Mr. LONGFELLOW's home. The sad tragedy of the burning to death of his second wife is too well known to need repetition. He was not one of those of whom he said:

> Who ne'er his bread in sorrow ate;
> Who ne'er the mournful midnight hours
> Weeping upon his bed had sate;
> He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers.

He is gone. The air is full of "mournings for the dead." But the sweet songs he sung float through our memory to-day, thronging with such persistency that we learn for the first time how largely they have entered into our daily life. He is gone!

> Never here, forever there;
> Where all parting, pain, and care,
> And death and time shall disappear,
> Forever there, but never here!
> The horologe of eternity
> Sayeth this incessantly,
> Forever—never!
> Never—forever!

"Never here, forever there" is true of LONGFELLOW the man, but LONGFELLOW the poet will be a living presence among this people for long years to come, so long as his words have so sweet an influence in the hearts and homes of his countrymen.

AN INSTANCE.

Mr. HURD wails over the Tariff "restricting the foreign market for our manufactured products" come under the head of that information cautiously labeled "Important, if True."

But it is most decidedly not true.

One single illustration will demonstrate this.

In 1873 the United States was not producing enough paper for its own use. We imported that year $750,000 worth. But Protection was doing its good work in developing and encouraging our paper mills, and in 1876 we only bought $20,000 worth abroad. In 1869 we began sending paper abroad, starting with the insignificant export of $3,750 worth for the year. Every year saw this increase in arithmetical proportion, until in 1876 it had reached the comfortable figure of $810,000 worth—which was more than we had ever brought from Europe. The increase goes steadily onward.

In 1880 we sent $1,183,140 worth abroad, and last year $1,347,727 worth. We are now manufacturing 750,000,000 pounds of paper a year, while Great Britain is not making more than one half that quantity.

Perhaps Mr. HURD will specify some of the ways in which our foreign trade is curtailed.

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD" commences in the BLADE next week. It is a powerful story, and will enjoy a popularity accorded to but few.

THE protestors against the cart-wheel hat nuisance at theaters will run against one startling fact, and that is, that, next to a gambler or a professional politician, a fashionable woman is the most selfish creature that goes on two feet. Her education—like that of the gambler and the politician—makes her so; but unlike them, she does not have their continually augmenting selfishness pruned and modified in the rough way that men repress objectionable traits in each other. "Society" has none of the healthfully forcible ways by which men teach each other to "assume a virtue, if they have it not." Women have only to cover their selfishness with the conventional mask of smoothness, and there is no fear of their being disturbed behind it. So long as they pay the mint, anise and cumin of a few polite commonplaces, and smile at the right places, there is nought to interfere with their being at all times carefully regardful of their own feelings and brutally disregardful of others A fashionable woman who goes to the theater in a broad hat shows a contempt for the rights and pleasure of others, that, exhibited by a man, would stamp him as an ill bred boor. But it is doubtful if the wearer of these—even though they have brains sufficient to understand so plain a principle—care a snap of their fingers for it. They are ministering to their own selfish gratification, in wearing them; if others are injured thereby, why, then, the others ought to have better luck, that is all.

BILL BROWN has achieved notoriety. It is only that kind that would satisfy a man of GUITEAU's style of intellect, but BILL BROWN is of a nature that must parade itself, somehow, and he would rather be the hyena of a circus menagerie than the useful and unregarded hog on a pasture lot in a back Township. This is why BILL BROWN, an obscure man, living in some obscure part of Kentucky, wrote a letter of villainous defamation of GARFIELD, and then unblushingly confessed its authorship.

THE question of domestic service is becoming as vexed a one in France as in the United States, according to the statements of correspondents. Servants there are becoming so independent and pretentious as to be almost intolerable, while there are but few good ones to be had on any terms. But when one reads all that is required of them to do, especially the women, it is surprising that there are any. The work of most domestics this side of the water is not one-tenth part as varied and extensive.

THE STRIKE of the mill operatives in Lawrence, Mass., is a serious matter. The cause is a reduction of their wages, made by the manufacturers in order to enable them to put in the new machinery necessary to make the new wool goods without luster now so much in use. The old machinery is almost useless for this purpose, and there is no demand for the old kind of cloth. Great trouble is feared before the matter can be settled.

LITTLE by little we are having the lines drawn pretty definitely as to everybody's duties and liabilities in this country. A suit is now in progress in Cincinnati to recover $300 from a druggist who failed to label "aqua ammonia" on a patent medicine bottle which had been brought him to be filled with that drug. A man who had been the medicine took the ammonia by mistake, to the great irritation of his throat and temper.

A SLANDEROUS exchange says that when a Kentucky Congressman was informed that he could have all the garden seeds he wanted from the Agricultural Department, he exclaimed: "Seeds! what do I want seeds for? But hold on! Yes, yes, I believe I do want a few." And he forthwith sent for a half bushel of cardomom seeds, the only seeds he had any use for.

FRANCE believes in protection with a vengeance. She will not allow anything to enter of foreign manufacture that she can produce herself. Nearly 200 articles of American manufacture are prohibited from going there entirely. Among these is cotton cloth, not a bolt of which can be landed upon any terms. And then she complains of the duty imposed here upon her silks.

THE action of the Governor of Nebraska, in calling upon United States troops to maintain public order in Omaha, has been considerably criticised, as it is thought that the local militia should have been sufficient to preserve peace. If this sort of thing becomes a habit with the different States, the standing army will need to be considerably increased.

PUBLIC opinion in London is declared to be very strong against Dr. LAMSON, the condemned murderer, for two reasons. He is an American and he used his medical skill to poison a helpless cripple. The probabilities are, therefore, that he will swing at the appointed time, in spite of the memorial to be gotten up in his favor to the Home Secretary.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER endeavors to show that he has confidence in his people, notwithstanding his father's assassination and the attempts upon himself. When returning from a visit to his father's tomb the other day, he dismissed his escort, and drove through the street to the Winter Palace without one.

SINCE the Italian Parliament has given the right of suffrage to all male citizens over 21 years of age, about 4,000,000 of persons can vote in place of the 600,000 by the old system. The principle of Scrutin de Liste, or voting by districts, has also been adopted.

TILDEN has a fondness for MILTON, and has the finest collection of his portraits in America. Let us see. MILTON was the man who wrote so feelingly about P—Pr—Pres—Presidency—no,—Paradise Lost, wasn't he?

ELEVEN thousand eight hundred dollars pays the yearly salaries of all the New England Governors, and the Governor of Massachusetts gets $5,000 of it. The Governor of New Hampshire receives $500.

A WHILE ago a party of lynchers postponed the hanging five minutes to allow the victim time to finish smoking a cigar. This proves, says an exchange, that the use of tobacco prolongs life.

WHY should EADS want to build a railroad across the Isthmus when a canal would not only be infinitely better but cost much less both to build and to operate?

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD," the best historical novel ever written, will be commenced in the BLADE next week.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court approved the proposed terms of sale and form of deed of the Sprague estates, and order the trustee to sell the property the 4th of May.——The Sunday Law Mass Temperance Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus Thursday, was largely attended by Temperance workers throughout the State. Resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of the Sunday closing bill now before the Senate.——The Society of the Red Cross propose to send agents through the overflowed districts to render assistance to sufferers, and appeal for money, clothing, etc. Money should be sent to Hon. C. J. Folger, Washington, and other contributions to Red Cross Agents, at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena.——"Billy, the Kid," the noted thief and burglar, was recaptured at Minneapolis and taken East to serve out his sentence.——Collector Robertson, of New York, explains his connection with the Peruvian Company by saying he was paid a fee, previous to his appointment as Collector, to examine some papers, and that was the extent of his services.——Thomas M. Nichol, being interviewed in Chicago, related the substance of a conversation which he said he held with Gen. Grant, soon after Garfield's election, in which he spoke disparagingly of certain public men. Gen. Grant asserts that he held no such conversation with Nichol, but the latter reiterates his first statement.——Two meetings have been called of officers who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, to be held on the battle ground, June 7 and 14.——George E. Lane, of Exeter, N. H., a member of the Governor's staff, Treasurer of his County and President of a savings bank, confesses the embezzlement of $45,000 and its loss in stock speculation. He is in jail at Portsmouth.——Wendell Phillips says restriction of Chinese immigration is "inconsistent, absurd, unjust and wicked."——The only progress to note in the star route prosecutions is that hearing has been further postponed until next Friday.——Moody and Sankey have been invited to a year's engagement in evangelical work in London.——Judge Force, of Cincinnati, has decided that suits against insurance companies may be brought in any State where they do business.——The india-rubber man is being exhibited to the physicians in New York. He can stretch the skin of his forehead over his entire face, and tie the flesh on his legs in knots over his knee.——Crow Dog, the Indian chief who killed Spotted Tail, has been convicted in the Federal Court at Deadwood, and will be sentenced to death. The people of the Black Hills, charge that the result was reached by perjured testimony, and they propose to appeal to the Supreme Court.——The Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the Probate Court of Chicago, dissenting opinions being filed by Judges Scott and Walker——Elder Morgan, presiding elder of the Mormon Church for the Cotton States, is on the way from Chattanooga to Salt Lake with nearly 200 converts.——Alexander H. Stephens states that on the expiration of his term in Congress he will positively retire from public life.——Since Gen. Grant's appearance in Washington, steps have been taken for the early retirement of Gen. McDowell.——Business failures in the United States the past seven days, 117.——Cadet Whittaker is discharged from West Point on account of deficiency in studies.——The Judge Advocate General has submitted a report to the Secretary of War in Serg't Mason's case. He holds that the proceedings in the court martial were invalid, and Mason is unlawfully confined.——S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, has been nominated for Public Printer, vice Defrees, resigned.——The new directory of St. Louis contains 19,000 more names than the one of 1881.——Gen. James A. Williamson, of Iowa, is to deliver the annual address at the 15th meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which is to be held May 10, at St. Louis.——Charges of attempted bribery have been made in connection with canal legislation in the Ohio Legislature, and a committee of investigation has been appointed.——Jack Haverly, the theatrical manager, has gone to Europe. Reports are current that he has failed, but are denied by Haverly's friends, who say he is not embarrassed in the least.——At Dedham, Mass., John Sullivan attacked his wife with a razor, pursuing her into the street. She finally fell dead at her mother's door, her throat cut and otherwise mutilated.——Milwaukee Democrats endorsed the nominees of the Trades' Assembly for municipal offices.——The Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange advanced rates for April 50 cents to $2 per thousand on the several grades of lumber.——Numerous fires having taken place in Cleveland of late, it is suspected that the City is infested with a gang of incendiaries.——The Board of Exposition Commissioners have decided to have an Exposition in Music Hall, Cincinnati, commencing September 6, and closing October 7.——The Ohio House on Saturday passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to purchase a statue of Gen. Garfield in bronze or marble, to be donated as Ohio's contribution to the National Gallery.——A disastrous fire occurred Sunday at Richmond, Va., several large tobacco factories and railroad property being destroyed.——Congressmen talk of adjourning by the middle of June.——The House Ways and Means Committe, instead of reducing taxes on whisky and tobacco, now propose a reduction on licenses and to abolish taxes on bank checks, matches, etc., the total reduction amounting to about $23,000,000.——Destructive storms visited various portions of the country Monday afternoon. In one instance an old negro woman was blown away, and her body could not be found. In Cleveland, Wheeling and other cities, houses were blown down and other property damaged.——One of the train robbers on trial in Missouri testifies that the country boys arrested were merely the dupes of the Jesse James gang, and did nothing but stand around and make a noise while the others secured the booty, after which the robbers departed without making a division.——The rivers in the South are falling, and some planters who fortunately saved their stock are preparing to put in crops. Much distress prevails in sections, but the Government is generously furnishing rations to all who can be reached.

Vanity Fair, of London, makes Gen. SCHENCK the author of the present English mania for poker playing in private life. But Gen. SCHENCK, in amiably writing out the rules of the game at the request of Lady WALDEGRAVE, had no idea, nor did the lady have any, that poker playing would become the after-dinner rage of English society that a youth just of age would lose five times more than his yearly income, or that one diner-out could make £10,000 last year.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are closing out our stock of miscellaneous books very fast, and owing to other projects in view will not replenish. We have on hand about 1,000 volumes of nice new choice works of fiction, the regular retail prices of which are $1.75 to $2.00. We will mail them postpaid at 50 cents each, the title to be selected by us. Those wishing a variety will do well to remit $1.00 to $5.00, and let us send a number of volumes. Such an opportunity will not occur again.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Crusades Against Foreigners—Weather—Politics—Longfellow—Pot Luck—The Big Show—Lotos Club—Fish Stories—Man with Loose Cuticle—Odds and Ends.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1882.

The Anti-Chinese crusade reminds me of the old days when we had a much livelier crusade against foreigners in general, and the Irish in particular. It was early in the forties, about 1843, when the original Native American party came up, in a night, as it were, like Jonah's gourd, and rapidly grew into victorious proportions. If Harrison had lived and saved us from Tylerism, probably there would have been no such party. But the grand old Whig party was demoralized; the Democrats growing jubilant, and just as wicked and reckless then as ever thereafter. An absurd but quite natural opposition to the Roman Catholic church was in progress, and it happened that here in New York the Democratic leaders—who care as much for any religion as the Devil does for Sunday—were shrewd enough to turn the matter to their account. Bishop Hughes was fighting the public schools, and he was counted a Democrat naturally enough, for ignorance is (always excepting the gin mill) the corner-stone of Democracy. Emigration then amounted to about 100,000 a year of whom about one-half were Irish, and of course nearly all of the grist were Romanists. The Democrats lay in wait for immigrants; robbed those who could not vote of what money they had, and marched those who could vote direct from the ship to the polls and swore them through. No man knew this better than the late William M. Tweed, who told a solemn truth when he said "there has not been an honest election in New York for half a century." The Democrats got control of the City in 1839, and had kept it—one of their most unscrupulous leaders, Robert H. Morris, being Mayor. Americans were knocked out of the few places they held, and fellows who still smelt of salt water were put in. The mourners were crowded, and struck back. In the Spring of 1843 the Dems had 5,000 majority for their Mayor. The next year the newly-risen native party rushed James Harper, head of the famous publishing house, into the Mayor's chair by 4,000 majority.

But what of it? The exclusion of any people was known and felt to be contrary to the fundamental theory of our political system. Years and years after the Revolution an indispensable toast on the Fourth of July and at all political celebrations was: "America! the Home of the Free, the Asylum for the Oppressed (niggers excepted)." We couldn't go back on that, and when the native notion of residence of 21 years before he could vote, for such a man as Alexander Hamilton—a native of the West Indies—was flung at us, what could we answer? Nothing better than the vague suspicion that the whole country would soon be overrun by foreigners.

The very next year the Democrats licked us out of our boots, electing Havemeyer for Mayor. The Native American party lived about two years. Ten years later an abortive attempt at resurrection brought up only a non-descript ghost which men christened Know Nothing. It was a sickly thing and speedily passed away. Just now foreigners are coming into the country at the rate of half a million a year. They land here at the rate of 4,000 and 5,000 a day; and nobody scares worth a cent.

With this exception: If the incoming passenger hails from China and wears a pig tail, an alarm goes through the country like that which warned Queen Elizabeth of the approach of the Spanish Armada. But I am not going to discuss the Chinese question. The Bible says that God made all nations of one blood to dwell together on the face of the earth. But then God has nothing to do with the matter at present; His day has gone by, and now the people, niggers and foreigners included, have their say. And they say: "No pig-tail in ours." So be it. I suppose Arthur will be forced to sign the bill; then Dennis Kearney will triumph, the United States go back on the first principles of their government. And then —— well, perhaps we will get up a crusade against native Americans. Why not?

CUSS THIS WEATHER,

was what I heard a respectable citizen say this morning, and if everybody had heard it, probably every B. would have amended the proposition. This is Annunciation Day, and when some of our grandfathers were boys it was the first day of the year. March ought to be called Boreas; its winds are simply disgusting, its chills unendurable, its sunshine cold and ghost-like, and—well, no matter.

POLITICAL.

There isn't much news to go under this head, but in a general way it may be said that Cornell is laying pipe to succeed himself as Governor, that the Republican-Tammany deal is likely to injure the party of the first part, and that John Kelly is dribbling out—at least so it appears. A little stir has been made among the local Republican Associations where the Stalwarts seem to be crowding things; civil service is growing more and more odious; Mayor Grace's little newspaper drags out a feeble life; and there is a rumor—there always is—that some millionaire is going to start an opposition to Dana's Sun.

EXCELSIOR.

Longfellow's death has produced a more profound sensation than that of any other literary man of the century, except perhaps Washington Irving. Certainly it has awakened regrets that were not shown when Bryant passed away. Bryant was New York's own, to be sure; but he was distant and cold, while Longfellow was as warm and genial as a June afternoon. Death has done for the gentle poet what he makes Time do in "The Golden Legend:"

Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart gently, not smiting it,
But as a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp to deaden its vibrations.

POT LUCK.

The other night one of our peculiar institutions—the Pot Luck Club—had a soiree, or something of that sort, which was just too nice for anything. This club is peculiar from the fact that it has no President, no anniversary—in fact no organization. Like Topsy, it wasn't born, it growed. It meets by accident, nowhere in particular, and seems always to put the heels before the mule, beginning its dinner with ice cream and fruit, and ending perhaps with clam soup. But it gathers in some of the brightest women of the City, and some men too, who would pass muster almost anywhere. Everyone who attends is to disgorge a "pome" or a screed of composition on any subject he or she may select. These scribblings are mostly personal, complimentary, sarcastic, funny or ridiculous. Robert B. Roosevelt, who traced his pedigree back to Diedrich Knickerbocker, presided the other night, and the dinner, the literature, the dancing, the conversation and the ladies were all beautiful.

YET BARNUM'S SHOW

is a bigger thing. Showmen sometimes indulge in exaggeration; but when they say that hundreds go away from Madison Square Garden every evening because they can't get in, they only tell the truth. Barnum smiles sweetly. Told him tother day I wanted to see show. "Walk round with me," said he, "and I'll pass you in, we don't have any free tickets." Now if a show can travel without giving out free tickets, what is to become of ye venerable deadhead? Barnum assured me that the expenses of the show averaged $4,800 a day, and Gumbo is on the way; and Barnum never tells anything but the truth. At any rate the show is an enormous success.

ETERNAL FITNESS.

A new illustration of the eternal fitness of things was given the other day at the annual election of officers by the Lotos Club. Of course there was no opposition to Mr. Whitelaw Reid for President. He is a fixture, all the more so since he became a Benedick and a millionaire. The poet says: "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and it will take a long time to grind out a successful candidate against Mr. Reid, unless he can do it himself, which is doubtful. But the field for Vice President was open, and there was a lively contest, the victory perchishing on the standard of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the Superintendent of an (or another) asylum for lunatics on Ward's Island. The Doctor gracefully accepts the office, and assures me that he feels perceptibly at home in either place.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The last of many attempts to establish the English plan of co-operative sales in this city has come to grief. When Bradlaugh was here there was some little interest manifested in the matter, and efforts were made to put it in operation. But local management on the one part and the indifference of the laboring classes (always indifferent when times are good) on the other, made success impossible. So the association winds up owing about $70 above its assets.

ON A LARGE SCALE.

Fish being in order during Sept, large fish should be in especial order. That order has been filled by catching and bringing into port a whale 75 feet long. We don't eviscerate our turkeys, but we did the whale, and (they say) it took 90 barrels of cork strips and 30 barrels of stuff for entaining to fill him out again. And then we hear that vessels off Newfoundland recently sailed through masses of dead fish for as much as 60 miles. "What killed them?" was asked of our Fish Commissioner. He didn't know. May I venture to suggest—earthquake.

By the way, the stir about drawing poultry has widened so as to take in fish, and now the economical housekeeper wants to know, you know, where's the use of lugging home a pound or five pounds of "innards," head and tails merely to throw away. I give it up. The butchers have got the Aldermen to stop the movement for drawn poultry, and by and by the only draw we shall have left will be draw poker.

NOT SKIN TIGHT.

Our latest curiosity, just exhibited before the great guns of the medical profession, is a man with a skin overcoat, or a loose skin. Grab him anywhere with your thumb and finger and you may pull his skin out like a half-opened umbrella from three to 12 inches. The doctors say—using a long Greek word—that it is a case of the long Greek word aforesaid, and that his cuticle is nowhere joined to the muscular tissue. Let me suggest that he might be made useful in smuggling, as a dog was once. There was, a long time ago, a man who had a dog, and the man and the dog were frequent passengers between England and France; and it was noticed that on the way over the dog looked thin and poor, but on the way back he was robust, if not fat. In the course of time the revenue officers woke up, seized the dog, and found that he too had a loose skin; that is, on the outside the skin of a defunct and bigger dog, and between this skin and his real skin was found a great quantity of the most valuable lace in which the dog was wrapped like an Egyptian mummy. It was like the late walking match in this City—a regular skin game.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

The State's Advantages—Correction of Some Misrepresentations.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

TRENTON, MO., March 8, 1882.

I have seen some base misrepresentations in regard to Missouri and inhabitants published in the Western and Northern papers; I beg leave for permission to use your columns to give to the people of our sister States East and North, a true statement of Missouri (without painting or trying to make it appear better than it is) both in regard to its mineral resources, agricultural advantages, society, schools, churches, etc. In the first place, I will state that I am a native Ohioan, having immigrated to Missouri in 1865, from Putnam County. I have resided in Grundy County, Mo., ever since.

Missouri, occupying

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER

of the United States, with the Mississippi River sweeping its western border, the Missouri River and its tributaries passing through the State from west to east, affords to the State more miles of navigable rivers than any other State in the Union of the same area. With its rapidly progressing railroad system, its fine agricultural lands, and its immense mineral resources, must—notwithstanding all that may be said against her citizens, or the failure to execute her laws—soon step to the front rank among her sister States. I will state that the north half of the State is as fine an agricultural region as I have ever lived in, not excelled by Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, the northwest fourth of the State being superior to the northeast fourth. I will name a few of what I know to be the best agricultural Counties in the State as a guide to any who may be seeking a home in the West. They are Sullivan, Linn, Livingston, Carroll, Grundy, Mercer, Harrison, Daviess, Ray, Clinton, Caldwell, Platte, Buchanan, Gentry, Nodaway, DeKalb, Andrew, Holt and Atchison, north of the Missouri River, and Jackson, Cass, Pettis, Lafayette, Johnson and Saline, south of the Missouri River. There are many other good Counties, but the above named are undoubtedly the best. Any man desiring a home in the West could find a good one on very reasonable terms in any of the above named Counties. As to South Missouri, as an agricultural country, I will say there are portions of it that are good, but there is a great deal of hilly and rocky lands on the south border that is worthless for agricultural purposes. Much of it is very valuable on account of its iron and lead ore, which abound in sufficient quantities, when fully developed, to supply the world. There are, also, extensive deposits of coal both in the southern and northern portion of the State, which are being extensively worked in many places where railroad and river transportation are convenient. Now,

AS TO THE SOCIETY,

especially in North Missouri, I know it to equal any of the Northern States through which I have traveled. The people are kind, benevolent and intelligent. It is true that there are some neighborhoods where the people appear a little rough, but as far as my observation goes, I am satisfied that such neighborhoods are not more numerous, nor the people any worse than in the States east and north of us, who boast of their civilization. The James and Younger boys have lived in Missouri and are of course desperate characters known to the whole civilized world as the most desperate highwaymen in existence. I have seen articles in several of the Eastern papers denouncing the authorities of Missouri, for not capturing and bringing such outlaws to justice. I will admit that we have failed in many instances, but let us see whether we are the only parties who have failed to catch and punish them as they deserve. The James' boys or their accomplices robbed several railroad trains in Iowa and the authorities failed to catch any one engaged in the robbery. The same parties robbed banks and trains in Kentucky, and the authorities utterly failed to bring the culprits to justice. One or more trains were robbed in Kansas and nobody punished. There are robberies committed and persons swindled daily in the large cities, and very few of the law breakers punished as the law directs. People say they cannot go into Minnesota and commit their barbarous deeds and go unpunished. We admit that the James' and Younger boys did meet with a signal defeat in their attempt to rob the bank at Northfield, Minn., for which I give the authorities much praise for their energy and pluck in bringing these desperados to justice. But let us see were the circumstances the same as the robberies committed in Missouri? I think not. The attempt to rob the bank at Northfield, Minn., was made in broad daylight, when all the citizens were on the streets or in their places of business, ready on the shortest notice to rally armed for battle. While the train robberies committed at Glendale and Winston, Mo., were at the hour of midnight, the robbers choosing the most secluded spots to make their attack upon the trains, made so suddenly and at a time when many of the passengers were asleep, that before any one could possibly prepare for resistance the revolver, the shotgun, or the knife of the assassin would be drawn on them. In such cases no concert of action can be had. Suppose any of my readers to be aboard a train during such an attack, knowing themselves to be armed as well as any of the desperadoes, would you fight 15 or 20 train robbers alone? I answer you would not, from the fact that it would be utterly useless. You have no means of knowing that any other man on the train is armed, or if armed would assist, if you would open battle. You would hold up your hands as other people do. After the train is robbed, the robbers have from eight to 12 hours of darkness, so that they could evade any organized force if ready to start in pursuit of them immediately after. But under the excitement many hours of the next day are consumed in organizing forces for concert of action, by which time the robbers have gotten many miles from the place of the robbery, scattered in every direction, unmasked, and if you should meet one of them you would not be able to distinguish him from a minister of the gospel, a devoted Christian or an honest laborer. If any set of detectives are able to secure any of them they are lucky. The authorities of Missouri have surely made as good progress in arresting and punishing her law-breakers as any other State. We always make an effort at least, to punish crime. Within the last three weeks the officers of Clinton County, Missouri, have caught four of the Winston train robbers, and sent one to the penitentiary for 25 years. The other three now lie in jail awaiting trial. It is only a matter of time when the whole gang will be punished as they deserve. It seems to me that the Northern and Eastern journals do us a great injustice in publishing these misrepresentations thereby preventing the latter class of men from immigrating to our State.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

compares favorably with the States North and East. Yet there is room for improvement, and each sitting of the Legislature removes some objectionable clause in our school laws and adds something of benefit to the system. Our teachers are generally well qualified to fill with credit to themselves and to the benefit of the rising generation the very responsible position assigned them. I will say in this connection that the State of Massachusetts, with all her boasting of her institution of education and of her learned men, copied her present school laws, almost verbatim, from the school laws of Missouri, framed by the Legislature of Missouri while the Republicans had control of the State Government. Had our school law been worthless or inferior, surely Massachusetts with all her men of letters, would not have copied from us. Our schools are supported about as follows: One-fifth of the State revenue tax is set apart for the support of the common schools in the State, and distributed to each County in March of each year, in proportion to the enumeration of children of school age, which amounts to from 80 to 90 cents per scholar. Then each County has a County school fund, arising from the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands, fines and penalties. In addition to this, each Township has a school fund arising from the proceeds of the sale of Sections 16 in each Township. Should all these sources fail to produce a sufficient fund to carry on schools as long a period as desired, the School Board levies upon the taxable wealth of the School District to supply the deficiency.

AS TO CHURCHES,

I will say that there is scarcely a neighborhood in this part of the State that is not supplied with a church near enough that anyone can attend that desires. The Baptists, Episcopals, Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, United Brethren, Christians (in some places known as Disciples), and several other denominations

POLITICALLY

Missouri is largely Democratic and would remain so for many years to come if the misrepresentation of the past should continue in the future, but with the aid of our Republican brethren of the East and North, we hope to be able in 1884 to wipe out the immense Democratic majority and wheel into line as a Republican State.

I have now gone through with what I intended and will close this communication by giving the reader some idea of Grundy County. Grundy County is situated about the center of the State from East to West and is in the second tier of counties from the Iowa line, has rich soil, plenty of good timber and coal, is well watered, has a population of about 17,000. Trenton, the County seat, is a Town of 4,000 inhabitants, has two railroads Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, from North to South, with machine shops and round house at Trenton. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road passing through the country from East to West, and the third road will be completed on or before the first of January, 1883.

Grundy County has 87 school districts all of which are supplied with good comfortable school houses and competent teachers. Trenton has a graded school of 14 departments, including a high school, at which the students prepare themselves for almost any business they desire to follow. We have one college in the County.

Any person desiring a complete description of County, with description of location and price of farm land for sale, will be supplied by addressing the undersigned.

D. C. PUGH.

LETTERS FROM BUCKEYE.

Found Guilty.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1882.

Among the items of news cabled from England and extensively copied by the American press is the conviction of Dr. George H. Lamson for the murder of his brother-in-law. Dr. Lamson is a young American who went abroad with his father, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at Paris, in 1870. Since then he has been practicing his profession in England, but not with very great success. He had a brother-in-law, under age at school, who was an invalid, and in case of the young man's death he would, by the provisions of a will, become possessed of a considerable portion of his property, which appears to have furnished the motive for his crime.

Some 30 years ago Dr. Lamson's father, then a young Episcopal minister, fell in love with a young lady by the name of Spicer, while she was at a boarding school and married her. She had three brothers who were educated at White Plains, N. Y. in a popular school under the care of John Swineburne, Esq., a gentleman who is still living at White Plains. The boys were well provided for, had an abundance of spending money and were often visited by their mother, Mrs. Spicer, who was a pleasant intelligent woman, and looked after her children with peculiar care. They were all fine, noble handsome boys, who studied diligently, and won the favor of those who were associated with them.

Mr. Swinburne had frequent letters from their father, but he never saw him. The bills of the young gentlemen were all paid promptly but without any intercourse with Mr. Spicer. The money was deposited in some New York bank where Mr. Swinburne kept his accounts, and everything went on satisfactorily to all parties through a number of years. Of course Mr. Swinburne had some curiosity about Mr. Spicer, and would sometimes talk to the young gentlemen in regard to him. He was told that he had a good deal of business in Wall street, that he generally slept down town at his office and was seldom at home. But Mr. Swinburne searched the directory in vain for any man answering their description and bearing their name. Mrs. Spicer's residence was on Twenty-second street, where Mr. Swinburne had often called. It was not a pretentious building. But it was there that the boys went at their vacation and it was there that all correspondence was directed.

In due course of time the oldest of the three boys was graduated, and, on going home, began to mingle with the young company of his circle. The Rev. Mr. Lamson and his wife were much at the house on Twenty-second street, but lived in Brooklyn, and through that connection young Spicer became acquainted with a young lady of good family associations who responded to his affections. But when he came to ask the consent of her father in the marriage he met with something like a repulse. The father was a very practical business man, and very naturally wanted to know something about the family of the man who was suing for the hand of his daughter. He talked to young Spicer very plainly, saying that all that he knew about him personally was satisfactory; but he should like to see his father and know something about his family. The young man went, with a heavy heart, directly to his father and told him what had transpired.

Meantime the great business world took no note of these small affairs. It went on rushing and thundering with its hurly-burly, just as before. It was busy with its banks, its ships, its railroads, its political projects, its financial interests. Perhaps the the one man that, just then, rode highest on the wave of prosperity and had his hand most frequently on important public interests, was Robert Schuyler, the first of the great railway kings. He was President of the New York & New Haven Railway Company, President of the Harlem Railway Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Railway Company, and held a multitude of other offices. He was a graduate of Columbia College, had the address and bearing of a gentleman, was a man of wealth, and was related to the most distinguished families of the Empire State. His grandfather was Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame. One of his father's sisters had married Van Rensselear, the rich and famous Patroon, who had his residence at Albany; another married Gen. Hamilton, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, who came to an untimely death at the hands of Aaron Burr; his brothers, his uncles and other relatives were connected with public affairs in all directions. He was a bachelor, and when he was not at his office in Hanover street or at his hotel he was understood to be at the house of his step mother, to whom he was devoted, and who was an ambitious, high-spirited lady, who was proud of her position in life, and not disposed to brook any secondary associations. Mr. Schuyler had declared that he should never marry while she lived, and her death about this time may have been one of the causes which led to the revelation that followed.

When young Spicer laid before his father the objections raised against his matrimonial engagement he seemed to be greatly moved, and told him at once that he had it in his power to make everything satisfactory; but he must wait a few days. But at his next visit to the house on Twenty-second street he called the children together and told them that the name which they had hitherto borne was not their real name, that he was married to their mother many years before in his own proper name and that henceforth they would bear that name which was Robert Schuyler. The matter was immediately made public, creating some astonishment; but in the case of the young man the explation proved to be entirely satisfactory. He was married to the lady who had won his affections at an Episcopal Church on Brooklyn Hights, and the writer was present at the ceremony. Mrs. Schuyler (Spicer) and Mr. and Mrs. Lamson were present, as I remember, but Mr. Schuyler did not attend.

This wedding must have been in the Spring of 1854, and it was in the following July that there was a great sensation in the business circles of New York.

On the 3d of July Mr. Schuyler wrote to the Directors of the New York & New Haven Railroad resigning his position as President, and telling them that they would find, in the books of the Company, much that was wrong. The result showed that he had not overstated the case. On examination it was found that the stock of the Company had been over-issued more than $1,000,000, and the money gone. The house on Twenty-second street was watched in vain for several days in the hope of detecting the culprit, but he had taken good care to be out of the way, and died about a year later at Nice, in Italy. The family lived handsomely on the broken remains of Mr. Schuyler's fortune for some years, but more recently have shown the effects of restricted circumstances. Mrs. Schuler lives at Saratoga, but the children are scattered, Mr. and Mrs. Lamson are in Europe, and their son is soon to be hanged as a murderer.

BUCKEYE.

Polygamy—Chinese Prohibition—The Red Cross—The Appropriations—An Agricultural Department—Internal Revenue Taxes—Fillibustering—The Franking Privilege—The Attack on Pres. Garfield—Mourning for the Dead President—Alex. H. Stevens—Grant—Pryor, etc.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The President has signed the anti-polygamy bill and we shall soon know whether its provisions can be successfully evaded. Senators were by no means confident of its success, but preferred, as Mr. Edmunds said, to try milder measures before resorting to those that were severe.

The Senate bill for prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers has called out a long and earnest discussion in the House and many of the speeches have been very able. The lines have not been drawn on the usual party divisions and the vote, as has been quite common at this session, will show that Republicans and Democrats are to be found on both sides.

The "Geneva Convention or treaty of the Red Cross" was ratified Wednesday and the United States thus joins in the general movement of the civilized Nations of Europe for systematic relief against the hardships of war. The Red Cross societies in Europe, organized under the Geneva treaty, are charitable associations, and the red cross which they wear is the badge which gives them access to armies on the battle field in time of war, and to all other places where relief is needed. The members, under the treaty, cannot be detained as prisoners of war, and the badge is respected by stipulations of the treaty. These societies are somewhat after the manner of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions of our war, only they are not confined to work in the army. They organize during the days of peace, and are ready to operate in any direction and at any moment, either in war, or in any sudden calamity like the Western flood or the presence of a great pestilence.

It is stated by members of the Appropriation Committee of the House that the committee expects to report all the appropriation bills by the beginning of May. None of them will contain riders and none of them are expected to call out protracted discussion. The Committee thinks that they will all be disposed of soon after they are reported and that there is nothing to prevent an early adjournment.

For some years there have been occasional efforts to have the Agricultural Bureau organized into a department, headed by a Cabinet officer. Several bills to further that object have been presented in the Senate at this session and been referred to the Committee on Agricultural. Yesterday the Committee reported a bill which erects it into an executive department and enlarges its powers. It it not, however, certain to become a law.

The Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill to extend indefinitely the period for retaining distilled spirits in Bond and will on Tuesday next report a bill for wiping out all Internal Revenue taxes except those on distilled spirits, malt liquors, manufactured tobacco and bank note circulation. The original bill included reductions on all these articles and cuts down the revenue $60,000,000, but the action of the Republican caucus resulted in the above named change.

The senseless performance of the Democrats on Monday in offering obstructions to the business of the House merely because if they set a time to take up the Geneva Award bill it would be in the way of some other measure, was about equal to the level of Springer and Blackburn who led on the filibusters. The night was spent in calling the roll, refusing to vote, sending out after the absentees, hearing their excuses and laughing over their own jokes and the absurdities of their position. They finally obtained a compromise and adjourned a little after midnight; but allowed the measure to pass the next morning. The proceedings were a broad farce on all legislation.

Mr. Edmunds's amendment restoring the old franking privilege with all its gross abuses is a shock to the country and does not add to the feeling of respect which was so generally felt for the Vermont Senator. Congressmen already had an appropriation of $150 each to cover their postage bills, the "record" or any part of it (meaning the speeches of members) already went free, and the departments all sent their correspondence free. Under such circumstances to return to the abuses of the frank will hardly be looked on with favor by the country, and if the House concurs in the amendment some of the members who live in weak districts will be likely to have "hard sledding."

The letter signed "Justice," which was so severe on the life and character of Gen. Garfield and was said to have been written by a Republican member of the Chicago Convention, was a very important piece of writing till it was found out that the writer was a Blaine man and voted for his favorite 36 times. Since this discovery was made nobody seems to care a pin about the matter and it has gone to its long rest.

The Committee of Congressmen who went to Cleveland on the solemn errand of guarding the remains of the dead President, seem to have had a very sad journey. They must have mourned a great deal to come to $8,000—as the transportation was furnished free—$130 each for "wittles and drink," as Sam Weller would say, shows what a very solemn journey they must have had. But they rode out the storm and got home safely.

The announcement that Alex. H. Stephens is to retire from Congress and from all public affairs at the end of this term is an event which should not pass without some notice. He was 70 years old on the 11th of February last. He entered Congress in 1843, at the age of 31, and was successively re-elected till he became tired and disgusted with the turmoil about Kansas and free soil, and refused a further re-election in 1858. He retired in the following March, two years before the breaking out of the war. During these 16 years he was an active wirey politician, and and an intense partizan of slavery, but always loved to shape his course on some general principle and hence sometimes found himself unable to agree with his party. But he was not born to be a martyr, and generally managed to keep on good terms with all sides. On the subject of slavery he had become thoroughly imbued with the the doctrines of the Southern school and was of that class of religious men (he is a Presbyterian) who found the Bible to sanction the "peculiar institution." During the war he was the Vice-President of the Confederacy, but never thoroughly with his section. He opposed secession as long as there was any chance of making his opposition effective, but when the die was cast went with his friends and associates and accepted the high office which made him a leader in a movement which he had steadily declared to be unnecessary and unwise. Towards the close of the war he saw, what others refused to see, that the movement for independence was a failure, and virtually withdrew himself from the counsels of Mr. Davis. When the war ended he was among those that were marked for punishment, and was arrested and carried to Fort Warren, near Boston, where he was a State prisoner for many months. He was released on an order from Pres. Johnson. In 1866 he was chosen a Senator in Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat. He was, however, a steadfast advocate of the return of the South in good faith to the Union, and his speeches did much to reconcile the people of Georgia to the necessities of their position. He was elected a Representative in Congress and took his seat in December, 1873, so that on this second term he will have been a member 10 years when his present term expires. It is not too much to say that, notwithstanding his ill-health and other disabilities, he has been greatly useful in that body. His course has uniformly been one of moderation, and his example and words have both been influential for good. He will retire with the general good will of his associates, and will be followed by the good wishes of all who know him, to the great shades of Liberty Hall.

On the same train that brought Gen. Grant back to the City came also John Russel Young, our new Minister to China, ex-Sec. Fish and Roger A. Pryor. Gen. Grant has always been a great favorite here, and as he is a guest at the White House that building has been very lively with dinner parties and receptions since he sat foot in the City. Mr. Pryor, who was a member of Congress from Virginia before the war, a General in the Confederate army during the war, and is a writer of ability, has been in New York in the practice of his profession as a lawyer for many years, and has not been in Washington since 1864, when he passed through the City as a prisoner. The great changes that have occurred since then, the growth and beauty of the City, the paved streets, the long lines of young trees, the variety and elegance of the buildings, in contrast with what he knew of the City before the war seem to him like the finger of magic, and he has been very free to express his surprise and admiration.

The vote on the Chinese bill was 167 to 68. All amendments were rejected and the bill now goes to the President.

The Educational Convention in session in this City has called out much interest and will be influential for good.

A public meeting here last night "broke ground" in favor of connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River and taking that river into the care of the Nation.

BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Death of Mr. Longfellow—Costumes of To-Day—Millinery Fancies—Easter Cards—Easter Eggs—All Sorts.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 24, 1882.

While writing my letter I am pained by learning of the death of one of America's two great poets—Henry W. Longfellow. True I knew that he was ill, but for all that I did not realize that he was to die so soon. His illness was short, not very painful, and he passed peacefully and quietly away. Immediately after, all the bells of Cambridge tolled 75 times, conveying by their sad tones to all the citizens the unhappy information that her beloved poet had passed from scenes of earth and gone to his reward. The death of no man in this country, with possibly the exception of John G. Whittier, would cause so many to feel that they had lost a personal friend. I shall not attempt to write of his eventful life, for probably ere this reaches you, an abler hand will have prepared a careful and truthful article.

COSTUMES OF TO-DAY.

It is almost impossible to attempt to describe the costumes of to-day, that is, to give a correct idea of the manner of making, but a general idea can be conveyed. The skirts are bouffant at the back but still close across the front and sides; box-plaited ruchings have taken the place of side plaitings; three rows are often placed on the skirt with puffs between. Paniers and bouffant drapery are seen on most of the imported dresses. Long pointed bodices, short basques and close sleeves are noticeable. Embroideries and laces are used lavishly; many of the embroideries resemble lace so closely that they cannot be told from it at a little distance. There are now on exhibition many lovely and exquisite dresses. A watered silk is finished with three narrow double-plaited ruffles; cashmere is draped over this in paniers and fastened to the plaited bodice by a watered sash that extends from the under arm seam. A large bow and ends of watered ribbon is fastened under the bouffant drapery on the hip; loops and bows of ribbon arranged on the waist in a manner to resemble a dress. A dress of the peculiar slate blue that is so popular this season, both in cloth and silk, has a foot trimming composed of a series of three ruchings. Above this is an odd arrangement of silk resembling somewhat a diagonal puff extending to the waist; the sides are composed of rows of embroidery resembling lace. The train or back drapery is plaited and fastened to the center of the basque (which is cut close and short) in the back. A beige nun's veiling dress has embroidered flowers of myrtle green, pale blue and gold. At the bottom of the skirt is a plaiting of beige satin, the draperies are a combination of the veiling and myrtle green. The basque has a velvet Directoire collar and cuffs. One of the new sateens of of cream white ground with nasturtium leaves and flowers is trimmed with edelweiss lace and bows of terra cotta satin ribbon. Among the more expensive dresses is one of cream white satin merveilleuse entirely covered with beautiful duchess point, the bodice covered with a woven basque of lace, the satin petticoat has five fine plaitings covered by flounces of lace; train is covered by a flounce of broad duchesse held by loops of white satin. This dress can be bought for $450, which is not thought dear considering the quantity and quality of the lace on it. A dress of printed taffet (old name of Charles II Court) is made in Pompadour style with paniers and train of cream colored moire with immense roses and buds over a blue satin petticoat, richly trimmed with point de Nemours lace. The train is fastened to the petticoat on each side with large pink crush roses.

ALL SORTS.

Greek folds similar to those worn on the waist of dresses last Summer, will be worn again this Summer. The draperies are drawn back from the front and looped high on the sides or carried over the back breadths. Sash scarfs are used on the front of dresses and on garments.

Box plaiting are superseding flat plaitings and keltings as a dress trimming. Small buttons and large quantities are used on all the Spring dresses. The ribbons used for trimming are almost all of moires. Very wide ribbon is used for the large bow on the tournure; narrower is used for loops and long ends at the throat. The new plates show that a pronounced feature of the Spring style will be the revival of crinoline. Skirts are now made of hair cloth with one ruffle above the other on the back breadth extending to the waist. Edelweiss lace which takes its name and design from the alpine flower, so much sought for by the tourists, is a pretty new lace of a creamy tint, and will be used extensively for trimming Summer dresses.

MILLINERY FANCIES.

It is said that one wholesale millinery house has brought out 40 different shapes in the Spring styles of hats and bonnets. If such is the case there certainly ought not to be any trouble with any one in finding something suitable and becoming. Small bonnets in the capote and cottage shape are shown trimmed with short full tips, flowers and pompons. Several of the hats are very large with high square crowns and wide brims, which are turned up on one side and left to droop low on the other; these are almost completely covered with long feathers, five or six are often seen on a hat. A return to crepe as a material for making bonnets shows the old fashioned shades of brown, pink, and blue. Twine lace is to be used in great quantities on the Summer bonnets. It is of a soft buff and is very becoming. Faille and faille ribbons will take the place of satin trimmings. It is soft, pliable, and forms pretty folds and drapery. It is also used for a smooth lining to the brims.

The Queen's last drawing room to do honor to the presence in England of the affianced bride of Prince Leopold and her father the Prince of Waldeck, was an unusually brilliant one. The dress worn by the Queen was black silk trimmed with rich jet embroidery and fringe, and decorated by the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Russian, Spanish, Portugese, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family orders. Her Majesty also wore a coronet, necklace, brooches and ear rings of diamonds of immense value. Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, wore an over dress of golden brown wool over a skirt of golden brown velvet, the train bordered in gold and marabout feathers. Her head dress was formed of a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil. Her Royal Highness, Princess Christian, wore a dress of pearl grey satin, trimmed with old Irish point, pearl trimmings and bunches of red poppies. Her Royal Highness, Princess Beatrice, wore an etruscan brocade of cream and gold with boquets of flowers; the train was of two shades of etruscan satin. The jewelled collars of the knights of the several orders added much to the brilliancy of the scene. A very pretty black dress worn by one of the ladies, had a Watteau train of brocade lined with pale yellow and caught back on one side by a spray of chrysanthemums. The petticoat was of black illusion sprinkled with jet stars and crescents, falling over a flounce of yellow satin; the back of the skirt was composed of small flounces. One chrysanthemum was placed in the hair and wreaths of the flower made the shoulder epaulets. At a fancy dress ball recently given in Paris, the guests represented a fruit garden. The ladies appeared as vines, cherry trees, currant bushes, strawberry plants, etc., and the gentlemen as apple and pear trees. At another ball a kitchen garden was represented. The ladies wore white and red turnips, cauliflowers and radishes, the gentlemen appeared as cabbages, beet root and celery. A great amount of invention must have been used in devising these original costumes.

At a "Magasins de Nouveautes," at Nice, there is a wonderful display of curious things. One costume of navy blue with squares of old gold of a soft woolen material, has in each alternating square a cow calmly chewing the cud; another costume is embroidered with oats. A scarlet parasol has two storks running a race, a blue parasol has a gay colored cockatoo. In dress trimmings the newest artificial flowers are shown; roses are mounted on brilliant-hued lizards instead of a stem and green velvet frogs are resting on begonia leaves.

EASTER CARDS.

The Easter designs this year are unusually pretty, and some of them are very delicate. For Easter cards all the flowers of the field and birds of the air are appropriate subjects. In the place of the floral crosses that were seen last year, are found slender crosses in dull gold, overgrown and partially obscured with violets, pansies, daisies, crocuses and lilies; crosses with ferns, cards with children's heads peeping out and bending over the Spring flowers, cards with blue birds flying across a blue sky, or swallows bringing the Easter greeting. One of the larger cards represents the descent of the New Jerusalem, with the inscription, "And I saw the New Jerusalem coming down from God out of Heaven;" another a group ready and waiting to be ferried over to the beautiful City visible on the other side of the river, the inscription: "Unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healings in his wings." Happy childhood, in religious or simple childish types, furnish the figures of many pretty cards, with borders of crocuses, lilies and violets. Many of these cards have tinted grounds and are fringed with white or the shade of the ground, or of some prominent color in the picture.

EASTER FANCIES.

Among the Easter fancies are nests of down fitted into little round boxes, where lie three tiny eggs; pigeons' eggs placed in little puffs of swan's down and mounted on satin, said to be of common device; little yellow chicks peeping out of decorated shells, enclosed in satin cradles or baskets, as if to preserve them from the March winds; tiny wrens' nests in twigs with three small eggs, twigs with two tiny birds, their first venture from their nests.

EASTER EGGS.

Eggs are decorated in every imaginable design. Many are beautifully hand-painted with flowers, children gathering and carrying flowers, and other Easter tokens. One design is a group of daisies; this has a deep garnet tassel, and a ribbon of garnet and green. Another is a group of pansies with tassels of purple, and a ribbon of purple and pearl. And still another, which is equally as pretty, has a spray of wild roses with pink tassel, and pink and pearl ribbon.

A pretty Easter token is a maltese cross, cut from a thin leaf of wood, fitted with an easel and mounted with a lozenge of Bristol board, upon which is painted a daisy and pansy, or a violet, and the inscription a n Easter greeting.

EASTER EGG BOXES.

The Easter egg boxes are found in all sizes this year, and appear to be much stronger and better made than formerly. Many of them are of satin, and are decorated with many Easter designs. A new invention this season is a stand for the display of choice eggs. It is an upright rod with a hook which is to be slipped through the ribbon, at the center is a curve in which the egg swings away from all harm. The Easter book marks are of cream satin with Easter designs printed upon them in soft "art" colors and mottos worked or printed above and below the picture. A bag of orris, or violet powder, lavender or rose leaves is stitched on the back.

The proper Lenten belt boquet is of violets, but rosemary and Star of Bethlehem are also worn.

Appropriate Lenten stationary has little birds flying across one corner stamped in gray.

RHODY.

FLOODS AND STORMS.

Rivers Falling in the South—A Number of Persons Drowned—Furious Storms at Cleveland, Wheeling and Macon.

VICKSBURG, March 27.—A steamer from Sharkey, on the Tallahatchie River, reports a fall of 18 inches at that point and many planters are preparing to resume work. It is reported that the gin house of D. G. Pepper had fallen, killing and drowning a number of people. Louis Stanley was drowned at Mrs. Dan's place, Chatard.

On Saturday two negroes were drowned at Maj. Higgin's place. The house of Henry Davenport, on Riter's place, was washed away.

The compress here, under water for some time, was opened to-day. The Sunflower and Little Deer Creek are falling. There was a heavy rain last night. Stock and people are coming from Little Deer Creek. There is but little destitution there and planters speak of making a good crop.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—A furious hurricane, accompanied by vivid lightning, thunder, hail, and torrents of rain, swept over this region at noon to-day. Numerous trees and several unfinished buildings were prostrated. The weather, which had been remarkably mild, became quite cold after the storm, which lasted about half an hour.

WHEELING, March 27—The most severe hailstorm that visited this city since 1869 occurred this afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. The storm was short, but severe. Hailstones, many of them as large as walnuts, fell with incredible force and rapidity. A brisk breeze was blowing from the west, and the hail pelted the exposed sides of the buildings like rifle balls. The State House, United States Custom House, Female College, Linsley Institute, the large hotels and factories, and all the ward school buildings, with the business houses and residences having frontage on the west, had their windows riddled. Hot-beds, green-houses and sky-lights gave way like egg-shells, and many valuable plants were destroyed. The storm reached from five miles west to five miles east of this city, and from a short distance below town to the north end, and the damage at the least calculation will reach $25,000.

Persons who were exposed to the storm and not in reach of shelter, were badly bruised about the head, and horses in many instances became frantic and ran away. The street cars and railway coaches all suffered more or less damage to the windows. A heavy rain followed, completing the destruction in many cases where skylights had been broken, and valuable goods were exposed to the weather.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—A tornado to-day did considerable damage to property near the City, and along the line of the Central road as far as Sandersville. Dwellings, barns, gin houses, cabins and trees were destroyed and many persons injured. Plantations about Waynesboro were greatly injured. Gilbert Ward, aged four years, was killed in the wreck of a dining room of his father's house.

EVANSBURG, Pa., March 27.—During a severe gale this afternoon, a three story brick house, in course of erection, was blown down, and two men—Wm. Hunt and Frank McDonald—killed. John Houser and Wm. Sharl were fatally injured, and five others slightly hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The crevasse at Arizona plantation is 12 feet deep and 200 feet wide. This and the Londry crevasse may overflow all the sugar plantations on the left bank down to Bonnet Corre. The entire Gresse Tete country is reported submerged. Back water is rapidly encroaching on plantations west of Baton Rouge.

MONROE, La., March 28.—A violent hurricane swept over this place yesterday morning. At the McGuire place six cabins and a portion of the gin house were blown down. On the Cooper plantation all the houses, including the dwelling, were destroyed. J. W. Scarborough lost a gin-house and two cabins. On the Ludeling place two cabins were blown to atoms. On the Oliver plantation all the houses were destroyed. The Carpenter plantation lost a gin-house and two cabins; loss, $25,000. An old colored woman on the Ludeling place was blown away, and her body has not yet been found. Several negros are reported killed.

Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Club organized last night. After selecting Representatives Darroll, of Louisiana; Belford, of Colorado, and Tyler, of Vermont, to fill vacancies from those States, the Committee elected Representative J. A. Hubbell, of Michigan, Chairman, and appointed an Executive Committee of 15 to look after campaign affairs the ensuing year, as follows: Sens. Allison, Hale and Aldrich; and Reps. Hiscock, Robinson, McKinley, Fisher, Page, Davis (Ill.), Houk, Calkins, Van Horne, Russell, Washburne (Minn.), and Ryan (Kan.) The Executive Committee will appoint a Secretary. Five members of the Executive Committee will be a quorum.

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COLUMBUS, March 24.—Several bills are pending in the Legislature for an abandonment of the Canal at Cincinnati and elsewhere, to be converted to railroad purposes. The franchise at Cincinnati was considered worth millions of dollars for a belt route, and several corporations were competing for it. Reports have been going the rounds for some time that members were being offered bribes. To-day information was officially made from the Speaker's desk that such was the case, whereupon an investigation was ordered, and it has already developed that in a number of cases bribes were offered by Cincinnati lobbyists, but so far no member has been found that accepted the same. Investigation will continue, and it is causing much of a sensation.

The Painters' Union, of Chicago, decided upon an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3, and to strike if the advance is not conceded.

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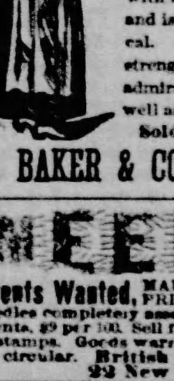

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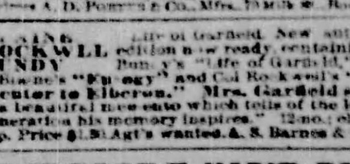

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The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

It is always well to look at a subject upon all sides, to view it in every possible light, especially when it is anything involving some important step in one's life, or a change in mode of action. Too many people act hastily and live to regret it. They seize upon some idea and without turning it over duly in their minds jump at a conclusion which may be true or false—quite as likely the latter as the former.

We are moved to make these remarks by a huge pile of letters received since the publication of a part of an article upon carpet-designing. What was said set hundreds of women to thinking, which was what we hoped to do. Women are reaching out from every direction for work, something that will enable them to be self supporting, and it is our earnest wish to help each and every one as much as possible. It is for this reason that we give to THE HOUSEHOLD every suggestion that comes from a reliable source which seems to open a new avenue. But there is one thing we want to impress in the most emphatic words: There is no excellence without labor; success rarely if ever comes without planning and hard work. The writers of some of the letters we received appeared to think that all that was necessary was to get the names of carpet manufactories, send on their application for employment, and *presto*, the thing was done, and they were embarked in something pleasant and remunerative at once.

It is not that we want to discourage any woman from trying to do whatever it seems to her that she has the ability to do well. Better try a dozen times and fail than never to try at all, if the necessity or wish for work is upon you, but we desire you to fully realize what you undertake, in order that disappointment, which may come, may not overwhelm you with despair.

The letter appended below is both encouraging and discouraging to those who are anxious to try designing, but as it is from one who knows whereof she speaks, and a true hearted, earnest woman moreover, whose great desire is to help her own sex, its truth may be depended upon. It will give all our questioners some idea of what they may look forward to, if they undertake this work.

BOSTON, March 17, 1882.

Much has been said during the past year of carpet and print designing as affording a remunerative occupation for women. So many women are anxiously looking for such employment that perhaps the particulars which I have been able to gain here may be of interest and assistance to some thinking of this as a possible means of earning a livelihood.

The Lowell School of Design, now incorporated in the Institute of Technology in this City, is a free school (except cost of materials used), and open alike to both sexes. It is limited only by the extent of accommodation. I was told it could seat but about 40, and there were many applications in advance. There seems to be a course of two years laid down, the work of the first year being copying, original designing being reserved for the second year's course. In point of fact, the two young ladies with whom I spoke during my second and recent visit to the Institute, were engaged on original designs, one after two months instruction, the other five months. I find also that they leave when they choose, being naturally anxious and perhaps compelled to make their work remunerative, as soon as they feel competent to fill a situation and are able to obtain one.

I had previously supposed the art one very difficult to acquire. One of these young ladies was copying an original design for a carpet, the other, one of several lovely designs for lace, which she had made at the request of the teacher, for exhibition. "But," she said, "there is no lace manufactory here." So her work was without practical utility. I questioned her concerning her previous training for the work. She said she had only an ordinary knowledge of drawing, obtained in the high school of this City, and *that*, her present teacher (a foreigner) told her on entering his school, would do her no good in her present line of work. She professed herself disappointed in the outlook. But, I answered, "it is said that all who acquire this art are sure of good positions in manufactories." "The papers say a great many things that are not true," she replied. "I know of some who have obtained employment at $5 a week, but I don't call that very good for the outlay of time and expense; and another thing that vexes and discourages me is," she added "to know that when these young men go away, though they may not do their work any better, nor as well as we, they will have better pay."

Being possessed of the naturally illogical feminine mind this young worker was necessarily unable to understand the reason why the price of remuneration should be decided by sex instead of quality of work and to appreciate the justice of such decision.

I asked her if the scholars were at liberty to sell their patterns. "Yes," she said, "if any would buy them;" that when offered at the offices of the companies here, they were generally admired, and *declined* as they "had their own designers," although occasionally a design was ordered—even lately, one for a stove.

During my first visit at the Institute I talked with a bright young girl who had entered upon her second year's course, and showed me pretty designs of prints made by herself. She, too, had experienced difficulty in selling her works, and seemed to have some doubt whether she should finally obtain the hoped-for position and good salary for which she was striving. Many, doubtless, enter upon this course with expectations unduly raised, and, perhaps, without courage for the thorough acquisition of the art for which two years' time may not be too long. And it may that a diploma, or teacher's certificate, may aid to obtain at last the desired position, but to my untaught eyes the work of a few months only seemed excellent.

Mrs. Cory, of New York, opened there last October the "Woman's Institute of Technical Design" at 339 West 34th street. This (with the exception of some free scholarships) is not a free school. It, also, contemplates a two years' course, each year being divided into three terms (including Post Graduate) the expense of the year's instruction being $55.

These particulars I have obtained only through correspondence and have had no opportunity to compare the workings of that School of Design with the one established in this City.

An interest in all that concerns the vexed problem of existence for women has prompted my investigation of the subject. I offer the result of these inquiries to those anxiously considering this problem for themselves and without hazarding a conjecture concerning the possible overcrowding of this new field for woman's labor.

If it shall seem to any that every new avenue that is opened is immediately filled the "doctrine of the survival of the fittest" must be applied and the old truth remembered that "there is always room at the top.—E. R. COLLINS.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Tea Cloths.—A great deal of attention is paid to the decoration of the table, not only in the dishes, but in the doylies, and tea cloths, particularly the latter, since 5 o'clock teas are so much in vogue. When tea is served upon small tables scattered around a room, the *tout ensemble* is much more attractive if the covers are pretty and bright in appearance. They are made of linen or canvas and are either outlined or stitched after some pretty design. Care must be taken that the material shall wash. A very pretty and inexpensive tea-cloth can be made of a square of linen or canvas with a small outline bouquet in each corner worked with crewels, or a running vine all around, and then edged with some of the cheap lace now so much used.

Gold Painting.—The amateur will find pleasant work in thus decorating wood work painted in sombre flat color; it is an imitation of the mural adornment still in use in Italy. It consists in gilding through stencil plates improvised by the operator, using a brush charged with liquid gold, which can be bought of any dealer in artists' supplies. A variety of figures may be drawn upon cardboard, then cut out with sharp scissors, leaving spaces and openings and perforations through which to apply the gold ever size. Round, square, quatrefoil, lozenge-shaped or crescent patterns may be used, which when dotted over a doorframe and panels, not too close to each other, make a charming decoration.

Correspondence.

RHETORIC.—Rhetoric is the art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force and is to the mind what dress is to the body, it adds grace to every movement and gives beauty to every expression. Ideas when set forth in well timed and appropriate language appear like one dressed in neatly fitting and unsoiled garments, but time worn and borrowed expressions gives them somewhat the appearance of a person dressed in threadbare and second hand clothing.

How strange this elegant art should be so neglected that it is hard to find even a good reader, to say nothing of those who are skilled in argument. The only way to remedy this great deficiency in educating the young is to encourage and cultivate speaking in school and societies throughout the country.

Most persons will become free and easy speakers from practice and good instruction. Of course their depth of argument will depend upon their education and originality of thought, but to learn to speak well and be able to tell what they know in a public assembly or anywhere else, is within the reach of all and a proper education will develop it.

Speaking is to reading what drawing is to penmanship; every good penman knows the importance of a free and easy movement of those muscles that control the pen, and, that drawing, by reason of its bold outlines and flourishes, is the best means of obtaining it; so all good readers know the importance of controling those muscles that govern the voice, and that extemporaneous speaking, by reason of its influence on the imagination in producing bold flights of genius, is the best means of obtaining command over the vocal organs.

Hence good speaking is almost invariably the means of good reading, and should occupy an important place in the program of our schools. The rehearsal of poems and other short pieces from memory once a week is not enough, but the children should be taught daily to draw upon the resources of their own minds, and become accustomed in youth to think, compose and speak at the same time, for reading and study often crowd the mind with thoughts that lie dormant and useless until expression arranges and classifies them in proper order.

There is no study of more interest to the young, when properly taught, and certainly none of greater importance through life than this art that enables them to express their thoughts with clearness and precision.

But rhetoric, like every attainment, has its beginning in the A. B. C book of life, and the failures are generally those who are not willing to study and want to read before they know its alphabet. If they could speak as others speak they would like it, but embarrassment hangs heavy over them and obstructs all their thoughts and movements; they can't think of anything to say and could not find words to express their thoughts; if they had them their hands and arms feel cumbersome in any position they place them, and seem as useless for the time as the wings of an unfledged bird.

The best means of organizing a school for oral exercises of this kind is by a gradual step from reading to speaking, requiring each pupil to either read or speak before the school the same as any other recitation, allowing no excuse, calling on those who can and will to express their own thoughts in their own language, and those who are timid and inexperienced to either speak from memory, or read short select pieces from books, avoiding, as far as possible, anything to excite merriment and laughter that might have a tendency to abash and harm the inexperienced, always encouraging those who are most timid, until they get a start, when they will frequently be first in the exercises. Small children may be taught in classes by reading sentences and then reproducing them from memory.—JOSEPH GRIMES, New Waverly, Ind.

A PHYSICIAN'S PROTEST.—It is a well known fact among medical men that the wisest laymen, and well read and well-posted men in other branches, are fools regarding the science and practice of medicine.

I notice in the last issue of the BLADE "A Great Sufferer" wants to know what to put in his teeth to kill the nerves, promising in return to give his recipe for dyspepsia. He says his teeth have bothered him for 16 years, and he is losing them fast. I think if he will have those decayed, good for nothing teeth extracted, and replace them with a good false set, so that he can masticate his food properly, his dyspepsia will suddenly disappear. Another item that illustrates my first remark is "Mrs. Tucker's Eye Recipe." The sulp of zinc recommended is all very well in simple inflammation of the lids, but eye diseases are as numerous, and the treatment as varied as other diseases. The symptoms are often similar, while the treatment may be entirely different. If the case happens to be one of ulceration of the cornea, and the above recipe is used, or sugar of lead, which is another household remedy for all eye diseases, the foundation may be laid for a bad case, if not for a ruined eye. And still another: "A cure for consumption:" An onion poultice over the chest, simply this and nothing more. That dread disease that counts more victims annually than any other one disease, and those of the demon alcohol thrown in, so easily conquered! What is consumption? We find that the technical name Phthisis comes from a Greek word, meaning "I waste or decay." Laennec defined it as a wasting disease produced by the presence and progress of tubercles in the lungs. It is essentially a disease of general wasting atrophy, not only of the lungs and lymphatic system but also of the whole body. In what manner then can "onion poultice" or any other external applications, stay its ravishing hand. It is awful to reflect on the numbers of valuable lives that are sacrificed to such ignorance and caprice, and until the public mind becomes educated sufficiently to discover the folly and recklessness of this tampering with health and life, our own profession at least should not cease to protest against it.—AN M.D., Somerset, Ind.

"HUMBUG" ANSWERED.—In the first half of the article under consideration our critic labors zealously and faithfully to show that woman is such a pure, angelic being, so noble, so exalted, so worthy to dwell among the heavenly forms of Seraphine beauty and loveliness, that it would be sacrilege, grossest sacrilege—rendering worldly that which was divine, and causing angels to weep over the irretrievable loss the universe of God would sustain in her downfall—for woman to vote, for woman to exercise the right of political sovereignty on an equality with man, or "to even glance at the vicious practices of politics." Very well. What next?

Why, the next step is to labor none the less faithfully and zealously to show that woman is so wicked, so unworthy to be trusted, so prying and curious, so given to "disgraceful flirtation" and "I dinna ken" what all, that it would impair the sanctity of popular sovereignty, destroy the freedom of the ballot-box, render less secure the privilege of expressing honest conviction at the primary seat of Government, and, he might have said, for it was strongly implied, disgrace the politics of our country.

With respect to that old story about what happened in the Garden of Eden, the sin of Eve was as great as that of Adam, and no greater; but tell me, I pray you, what bearing that can possibly have upon this question. It has not the slightest.

"Humbug" endeavors to show by an illustration, that man has not a mind of his own but would be swayed by the imperious mind of woman if she were admitted to the polls; then immediately follows it with an illustration to show that woman has not a mind of her own but would be governed and controlled by the imperious mind of man.

We are inclined to the belief that the generality of mankind and womankind have minds and opinions of their own, and that women would express their opinions at the ballot-box, if the opportunity alone were not lacking, no less faithfully and conscientiously than man.

I would have my numerous critics consider, that, were women granted the privilege of voting, all who exercised that right would not enter the "arena of politics," like the Roman gladiator, to combat for the spoils.

There would be, we acknowledge, some scheming politicians, but they would be those who are now scheming individuals, and would be made no worse by being admitted to the right of sovereignty. But nearly all would vote as duty showed the way, and return to their homes with honor as bright, with character as unspotted, with conscience as clear, with heart as light and soul as pure as before performing that simple act of duty and of right.

One would think, from the essays of our opposers upon this subject, that the simple act of voting was a disgrace and all who were ever guilty of performing such a deed ought to be ashamed of it. But the most of our people consider it an honor to have a voice in the government affairs of this great Republic.

If it is an honor to man, if he takes pride in exercising the right of franchise, why not the other sex? How can so grand a privilege be an honor to one and a dishonor to another? It can not.

The question is being agitated all over the country. The pen and press are at work. Orators and philanthropists are at work. "Agitation is good for a good cause." We want more agitation. The right must ultimately prevail. God speed the day.—W. S. FRAZIER, Enterprise, Wis.

THE FAR WEST.—Will THE HOUSEHOLD admit one more to its full ranks, a new comer but an old reader? I have enjoyed this corner of the BLADE so much that I feel obliged to give my mite. I find nearly all the subjects useful and interesting, and enjoy the arguments though am coward enough to want to keep at a safe distance.

I noticed "Farmer's Wife's" inquiry about Oregon and Washington Territory. As I am a resident of the latter place and have seen no letters from our part of the country, I will try and give some idea of this section of the Union.

We have a mild climate. Now, I do not mean perpetual sunshine. We have a good deal of rain and damp weather, have some snow and nipping frosts, but the latter are of short duration and any one coming from the colder States thinks we have a most enviable climate.

Puget Sound, which is almost an inland sea, is a beautiful sheet of water, and furnishes the best of harbors in which all the navies of the world might ride.

The country on this side of the mountains is heavily timbered, and saw-mills are dotted along the inlets. It abounds in coal-fields, and there is iron and other minerals, but the latter are not yet developed. The soil is good and will raise nearly anything that grows in temperate zones. There are thousands of acres of public lands, and plenty to be bought on reasonable terms.

But let no one be misled. It is a new country and requires capital and grit to develop its resources and wonderful natural advantages.—WILDWOOD.

TOBACCO.—"Maxy" seems to have understood that in the BLADE of Jan. 19th Guiteau's develishment was caused by tobacco, according to "Ante." What I did and do mean however is this. It is a humiliating admission, but nevertheless true that, so far as I know most professional men smoke or otherwise indulge in the weed, and often in stimulants also, and according to my experience and observation, this or these habits act more or less on the mental as is very potent and indisputable they do on the physical, destroying more or less the faculties, and "Maxy" let me ask and please tell if you can, how any one can be true to their public trusts when they are not true to themselves? I believe no such "tomfoolery," as a writer writes in the Jan. 26th BLADE characterizes Guiteau's trial, would have been enacted but for some such external agency, stimulation and inciting to pretexts to the long drawn farce.

The use of tobacco in some forms is so common and by so many, seemingly, deemed so innocent, as all so enslaved seek some justification for their self-imposed bondage that it is no wonder if those who look on and pity them and try to prevent others from such base enslavement should be called "insane." Well, I expect "Maxy," "Hannie," and our broad fair land, full of the like, will still go on, husbands, together with fathers, brothers and worse if possible, mothers spending the money which in many a home should be used to make their families comfortable and filling the air with poisonous exhalations and the others in enduring what can't be cured. But in opposition to this, can't they instead of this, have the peaceable enjoyment for which "Hannie" pleads? I wish they could all learn that there is a far greater happiness in being free and able to say as I once heard a man say, "I wonder that I could have been a slave so long; I would not be so again for the world."—ANTI CHAIN GANG.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Some of you no doubt remember the description one given of a moss cottage. So this pleasant day I bid you all good morning and jump aboard the pleasant and rapid car of imagination and come into your midst. Although my head is silvering fast, what matters it, my friends, when the soul forever treasures the Summer spell of youth that is comprised of all its boundlessness of wealth and beauty in the one word—Love! I believe I love everybody I ever knew to-day, if I know my own heart.

We left the beautiful Corn City and came to Cambridge on the 24th of December, 1880, it being very cold. I could bring none of my beautiful flowers, but gave them to a dear friend, who has since gone where flowers ever bloom—in Heaven. I brought a wax plant and a few others, but Winter, with his keen and chilling breath, killed all my pets, and, finding no green-house here, I felt sad, as my windows were without flowers for the first time in many years. But Winters passed as all Winters do, and in the Spring my daughter and I went to the beautiful woods and gathered our wild treasures.

Oh! who could live without flowers to teach us that there is a kind father to love us. With much labor we collected rocks and built a rockery, and already my pretty blossoms peep up to show forth their gratitude. A friend gave us some slips and I now have fine plants. I do miss the kind floral sisterhood in the BLADE, as we do not now take it, but a kind friend in Toledo sends it to us quite often, and I want to thank him.

I think a house without flowers is like a frame without a picture, or a feast without a welcome. The beauty and excellence of them lead to thoughts of generosity and moral beauty, detached from and superior to all selfishness. They are sweet lessons in Nature's book of instructions, teaching us to live right. And now, dear floral friends, if any of you have a passion vine or any running vine that you could spare me, I will pay postage, and if you write me I will do more, but have nothing to exchange but the Irish shamrock. You all know the legend of it. I will only add that I will ever wish that true happiness might fling her golden sunbeams around you all, and hide you 'neath her downy wings till life's rough storms away have passed.—MRS. M. K. NASH, box 256, Cambridge City, Ind.

Dyspepsia Again.—"Aunt Adelaide," comes back on my article on the above subject, and after all, I know not but she is right. I have been studying the subject for more than 75 years from a vegetarian or "Hygienic" standpoint and now have to give it up. It is said that "an honest confession is good for the soul;" so I want to make one to the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD. The "dangerous errors" was in my own way of looking at the matter. But I still insist that there is some foundation of truth in the "starvation cure." It is this! Undigested and unusual food in the system is food an for innumerable host of microscopic parasites which poison and destroy the body. Since writing my former article I have found that instead of starving them out the better way is to increase the activity of the system and expel them. Starving them reminds me of the Irishman who tried to freeze a dog to death by holding it out on a cold night. "Faith!" said he, "and the next time I'll take a warmer night."

Now I use abundantly gentle stimulants called condiments, such as salt, pepper, mustard, ginger, spices, and such remedies as soda, charcoal, alum, sulphur, etc., as disinfectants. A small amount of tea and coffee. In fact "a proper use of all things, abuse of nothing," is the true rule. Consult the appetite, and withal use a little judgment; but do not be so much afraid of being poisoned as I have been, for I have found that such gentle poisons are just as necessary as food for good health and an active system. They give activity to the digestive agents.—J. G. TRUMAN, Gilmore, Mich.

ROBBING UNCLE SAM.—In the BLADE of March 2d "Royal Daughter" would like to see "Uncle Tom" substituted for Mrs. Garfield on the pension roll. I would like to amend the amendment and substitute another Uncle generally known as "Uncle Sam." There seems to be an alarming tendency to *rob* the latter gentleman to donate to everybody and everything except where it is actually necessary. While there are large donations being made to those who have held high positions (and been well paid too), our poor and destitute are entirely overlooked. Verily, there are many axes to grind!

Let us see. Mrs. Lincoln, with $50,000 in bonds and $3,000 pension, increased to $5,000. Mrs. Garfield, with nearly $400,000, pensioned. Gen. Grant with $500,000, $10,000. Fitz-John Porter, $100,000 back pay and rank as Colonel. Soldiers' widow, with nine children, nary a red, because of some law technicality. If this is right, I am not politician enough to see it. While I respect our distinguished citizens, I do not want them to become distinguished objects of charity. Hence I say, instead of donating to the above and similar persons who are worth more than 99 per cent. of all the tax payers donate it to Uncle Sam, and if there is no better use to put it to than making political capital, let it go to pay the natural debt thereby diminishing the interest and relieving to that extent the whole country.

I am always in favor of charity. The issuing of rations to the overflowed districts South must meet the approval of all people while to donate to those *not* in need, but influencial is a fawning more in keeping with a monarchial than a Republican form of Government.—S. B.

A QUESTION.—I have been longing to enter THE HOUSEHOLD for some time, but can resist the temptation no longer. I notice that there are several teachers who are regular contributors to THE HOUSEHOLD department. Now I would like some of them to tell me why it is that they (the teachers) get from $1.50 to $2 per day, while the hard-working laborer on the farm gets only 50 to 75 cents per day, and that, too, is spent in ease and comfort. They fill the heads of the youth with history, grammar, physiology, and the like—things that are of no practical use to him. Why not teach him that which he needs—arithmetic, reading, spelling and writing? There is no need of his knowing anything else, unless he is going to be a doctor or a lawyer. And don't spend your time in calling me a skin-flint, and the like; but answer the question and facts I have put forth. There are quite a number of BLADE readers who would like to hear from you on this matter. I hope this will not be consigned to that dreadful waste-basket. Let me be heard.—CRITIC.

FLIRTATION LANGUAGE.—I have been too busy lately to more than glance through our own special corner, snatching as much as possible in one moment to think over in the busier ones crowding upon me. I have been much pained, several times, to see that some of our number (let us hope they are young) have asked for the different kinds of "flirtation." A few years ago, when these were taking our young people by storm it was thought only a new species of amusement and leniently dealt with as such. But investigation proved that they were originated by persons in the lowest and worst walks of life for their own use to mislead innocent ones and so was dropped by all right minded persons. I am quite sure that those of our circle will not care to inform themselves in these languages, however innocent they may appear.

Do you think "O. S." that the gentleman (?) whose attention you might gain by the use of these flirtations would give you his entire confidence, no matter how strong his protestations of friendship or affection might be? Ah no! There are clandestine principles on the very face of such an action and no true gentleman could fail to see it and judge accordingly. I implore you, dear girls, by all the sweet dignity of perfect womanhood which may be yours, never even talk of "flirtation signs." To persist in the use of them is to deal blow after blow upon the lovely and innate delicacy of true womanhood.

If you are dependent upon those methods of getting "gentlemen" friends, go without them, for they will not be honorable in nine cases out of 10, and it is not safe to risk all for the truth.

Do you know that it is by such things as this that men judge all women? Just get your back numbers of the BLADE, and read up what the "charming and intelligent Bach" says, and his staunch advocate "Joe," and many others who find fault with all women because a few thoughtless girls commence their society life by getting themselves up to please the "gentlemen," and continue to do so all the rest of their lives. Don't do it, *don't do it*. No sacrifice is too great that elevates the standard of true womanhood. And let me tell you, my dear HOUSEHOLD friends, once you begin to think, *think*, THINK of *what* a lady is, how she can rise, not in society, but in moral and spiritual worth and beauty, you will be charmed at the ideal you have yourself evoked; then if you will act, *act*, ACT, you will become that lovely ideal, and grow in physical beauty as well. Let us face the truth.

We are our own worst enemies; we may be our own best friends. Our hearts may yearn and hunger for love. I believe that is one of the strongest tests of a true woman—but the right one will never come for our seeking. Our work is to perfect our own lives, permitting nothing to sully our purity by so much as a thought. A difficult work, is it not? But is not the reward worth the trouble? If this world is ever perfected it must be done through Christian women, in Christian homes, or in their different trades and professions, made holy by Christian hearts.

Now, my dear young friends, don't think I am some one who is old and to whom the wine of life is sour. I am only a little past 20, but have had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with human nature of divers kinds and my heart goes out after a higher standard of living. Society is not all, love is not all, home is not all; but let us unite all the "best things" we can find and live beyond all, taking these with us. Then we shall know what true life is.

One word more. In my list for "women's work," the compositor made me advocate the science of "duellists" instead of "dentists," which was what I meant. Now, I wouldn't advise THE HOUSEHOLD to the practice of "duelling," however fascinating it may be. Allow me to congratulate you upon the fresh, cheery, homelike look of the BLADE in its new dress. We give it a warmer welcome than ever, if that were possible.

For the benefit of those who are troubled about washing, I would say that "soluble blue," a powder kept by all druggists, will give the clothes a pure, new look and prevent them from growing yellow. Five cents worth will last an ordinary family three months. Put as much of the powder as will lie upon the quarter of a blade of a small penknife into a white bowl. Put on one or two tablespoonfuls of clear, cold water. Move the bowl round and round until every particle of the dust is dissolved. Then add to the water as much of this solution as is necessary for the clothes. Some very pretty shades of blue can be made with this also.

If "Great Sufferer" will consult a first-class dentist, he can probably help her. I have had the nerves of three teeth killed, and the teeth filled, after having been pronounced by dentists incurable. The process was long and disagreeable, but not very painful. I do not know what was used. I think no one but a dentist could do it successfully, as the pieces of the nerve must be removed as fast as killed. The operation was not near as painful as filling, and not to be compared with a steady two-minute ache. "Great Sufferer" has my entire sympathy. I know all about it.—BERENGARIA.

We are very glad to receive the above letter. It was what we had hoped for when inserting the inquiry about "flirtation" to which our correspondent refers. —ED. HOUSEHOLD.

MAY I COME IN?—Thus far I have been a quiet, unobtrusive member of THE HOUSEHOLD, respectfully listening to all, thankfully receiving the advice of its wise ones, profiting by the valuable information given by many and when any disagreed and threw sharp bits of wit and sarcasm at each other, I have never interfered—in fact, I rather enjoyed it, as long as they didn't hit me and I knew I was safe from danger. But when Mrs. James Smith proposed more recipes and fewer arguments as an improvement to THE HOUSEHOLD, I did feel like entering a protest, for we can get plenty of good recipes from cook books at a trifling cost, but nowhere else can we so much enjoy the clash and ring of contending blades as in the conflict of ideas. Let us have the arguments. They strengthen and quicken thought and help us to forget, for a while at least, the indigestible culinary absurdities with which too many Household Departments are filled, and which occupy too large a share of the time in every home.

And "Viamead," I have fault to find with her too. I always disliked the fashion some have of beginning a story and leaving it half told. I thought she had made all necessary arrangements for giving an interesting narration of important events. Expectation stood on tip toe, and when I came abruptly to—"And I am left alone," and the end, I somehow felt defrauded. She had led me to expect more. She didn't even say "to be continued."

Now, "Patrick Flynn," if you do not add a chapter and a sequel to this story, I shall think you are not as anxious to fall in love as you pretend—shall think you are a kind of matrimonial crank, though I have to admit you talk very sensibly on the subject.

"Chatta Bella," I want to add to our list of desirable climbers Adlumia (Mountain Fringe.) It has such delicate blossoms and pretty fringy foliage, I am sure all will be delighted with it. Sow seed on the north side of the house or any damp shady place.

"Viamead" asks when to pot tuberose bulbs for Summer blooming—after treatment, etc. As soon as possible. Those potted in February with good care will bloom in July. Pot in a 10-inch pot or box 10x10 inches, give plenty of warm water, set on a warm brick or on the reservoir until well warmed up from the bottom, then in the window of a warm room where it will receive the sunlight; repeat this every day until the ground is warm and danger from frost is over. It can then be sunk in the ground in a sunny place and needs no farther attention except plenty of water. It will give you liberal pay for all this pains-taking in the profusion of its waxy, fragrant blossoms.—CHIRDLA, Fulton Co., O.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.—Will you admit to your HOUSEHOLD Department a plea for the children? Doubtless many who read this are mothers with children who are attending school. How many of you have entered a school room this year? Do you all know what your children are studying? A week ago I should have considered that a very foolish question, but I heard the other day a woman—one who appeared intelligent and thoughtful in regard to the future welfare of her children—say, "I never pay any attention to what the children are studying; I send them to school and tell them to study whatever the teacher tells them to." In some instances this may be a very good plan, if the teacher is a good one. But still it is not to be expected that a stranger will take as much interest as you. And how can you tell if the teacher be a good one unless you go and see the manner in which the school is conducted.

Go and visit the schools. Show the teacher and pupils that you are interested and they will be. What? "Can't go;" you "have no time;" there are to be six ruffles and numerous puffs, tucks and bows, and the dress is "just begun;" just think. Don't you suppose that child would rather have you show an interest in her studies and talk with her about them, than to have all those ruffles? Oh, mothers, deserve the praise I heard given by two little girls speaking of their mothers: "Well, my mamma dresses so nicely; your mamma's dress is plain," said the littlest. "I dont care," said the other, "it is always neat and pretty, too; and she knows most everything. If I ever ask her anything she can always tell me; if she can't, she goes straight away and finds out, and explains all about it to me," finishing up very proudly.

Now, mothers, which would you rather your children would say to you? Which do you think they would rather say?—BROWN.

MORE OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.—In the BLADE of March 2 "Kansas Teacher" has some good things to say on school hygiene and mentions some difficulties. These difficulties may be alleviated if not entirely removed.

1. If pupils are taught to remove the crayon marks from the black board with a slow but firm and steady movement, but little dust will be raised. The erasers should be carried out of doors and cleaned as often as they need it. This may be done by striking them sharply against some solid body, or a rock or a block of wood.

2. The best method of ventilation I have ever found is to have the stove placed near the window, and if possible, also near the door. Keep the window raised and as much fire as is needed to keep the pupils comfortable. In this way the air is warmed before reaching the pupils. Never lower the windows at the top, nor, as a rule, open the windows at the back part of the room. If the school room is large two stoves on opposite sides of the room are better than one.

I give this as the result of years of careful experimenting, with a realizing sense of the necessity of securing warmth and pure air at the same time.

3. The teacher cannot insist with too much emphasis that the school house was not built for a play ground. The teacher who has sufficient moral courage and tact to do so, may venture upon an experiment which if successful, will relieve him of much care and annoyance. The general custom is to have a short recess in the forenoon and another in the afternoon. These recesses are not only not necessary but they are a hindrance to the work of the school—a nuisance. If the children, instead of taking recess are dismissed and sent home earlier at the close of the session, more may be accomplished in the school room, and much more satisfactorily to all parties.

The BLADE of the 9th inst., has just come to hand and "Gem" asks for the "advice of experienced teacher." Were I to give "Gem" any advice, it would be not to make any rules at all until she gets into her school room and sees what she needs, and then very few at best, and none until it is needed.

Teaching is an art, and if "Gem" proposes to succeed, the first thing to be done is to study the subject from some standard work. One of the best works for a young teacher to study is Page's Theory and Practice, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. No one should enter the school room without first subscribing for a good educational journal. The best I know for a young teacher is The Primary Teacher, a monthly, published by T. Bicknell, 16 Hawley street, Boston, and comes at $1 per year. The Journal of Education, a weekly by the same publishers, is invaluable to the teacher who will keep abreast of the times.

I wish to say to "Josephus" that I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and recovered without the use of drugs. The only treatment I resorted to was a wet towel worn on my stomach every night. I paid special attention to exercise, pure air, drank neither tea nor coffee, but ate all I could of everything I could. Above all things, the mind should be diverted as much as possible from self, and the body allowed plenty of rest and all the sleep it needs. PERITAS.

Inquiries.

Will anyone tell me if they know a man by the name of Samuel Devinay? He served in the late rebellion. Or anyone's name who was in the fight at Pittsburg Landing, name and residence?—MRS. WHITAKER, Clinton, Iowa.

Will "Chatta Bella," of Linden, Mich., please tell me where I can get those vines or seeds, and what is the price?—MRS. C. HAUSER, Cedar Creek P. O., DeKalb Co., Ind.

I would be pleased if some person or persons who reside in the "West" would correspond with me concerning their schools, climate, society etc.

I wish to visit some parts of the West, and would like to teach while there, if it will pay. We girls here generally receive from $5 to $10 per month less than our brother teachers do, simply because we are the "weaker vessel." I would like to teach where women and men receive the same wages according to their ability. Address—WINFRED, Box 77, DeWitt County, Ill.

Will "Chatta Bella," of Linden, Mich., send me patterns of elephant, cat, rabbit and horse? I have a very pretty bird pattern that I will send in return, if she would like.—L. GAGE, Grey's Mills, Crawford Co., Pa.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD please inform me where I can get the seed of the coffee pea? They are sometimes used to make coffee out of.—A. W. VOGLER, Sigourney, Iowa.

Please ask "Vieve Vane" to send her address to "Maxy," Warren, Huntington Co., Ind.

Being obliged to practice on the violin while at home, I would be very much obliged if somebody would tell me how to suppress the sound so as not to disturb my neighbors.—A SUBSCRIBER TO THE BLADE.

Will "M. A. M." Green City, Pa., write me her full address? I do not understand making Pansy Mats.—MRS. E. LOUISA KERR, Box 72, Foxburg, Clarion County, Pa.

Will some one please tell me how to make the movable frames and bee-hive which I saw in the BLADE of January 26, from Mr. Hicks?—E. WESCOAT, Geneva, Crawford Co., Pa.

Answers to Inquiries.

I see in the BLADE of March 16, that Mrs. C. asks for a cure for pin worms. If she will give the child a tea made from the common spearmint both using it as a drink and as an injection I am confident it will suffer no more from them. I have known a very bad case of long standing cured by this remedy when many others had been tried without success. If one dose does not cure, repeat, as the remedy is harmless.—MRS. A. P. A.

Tell "Mrs. C." who asked for a remedy for pin worms to use the following which I have used in a great many cases without a failure: Carolina pink root, ½ oz; senna, ½ oz; American worm seed, ½ oz; manna, ½ oz; steep for one hour in 1½ pts. of water. Dose one gill once a day in one half as much new milk well sweetened. There is no if's, and's or but's about this, it will cure. I cured myself after having convulsions for over three years, and being given up by the doctors, and since then it has cured many of my neighbors. —A SUBSCRIBER, Rochester, Ohio.

Please inform "Aunt Minnie" that a cure of ingrowing nails is made by cutting a narrow trough or furrow in the middle of it, running lengthwise from the front edge to the root, not clear through, but nearly. The best way is to take a sharp-pointed knife and scrape it out instead of cutting.—JACK.

I wish to inform "L. J. B." of Afton, Iowa, that I have a "Peter Parley Geography" published in the year, 1850. Address—MRS. B. DICKEY, P. M., Dover, Lee Co., Iowa.

Recipes.

Cure for Wrinkles.—Spirits of turpentine, 2½ drachms; gum arabic, 1 drachm; fresh butter, 2 ounces. Mix and apply night and morning.

A Plain but Delicious Oyster Pie.—Line a shallow, long and narrow pan with good plain pie crust, pour on this 1 qt. of solid oysters, add 1 pt. or more of milk, a good-sized lump of butter, a handful of flour, and pepper and salt to taste, cover with a nice puff paste and bake about 20 minutes.

Cement that will stand fire and water.—With a small camel's hair brush, rub both edges with a little carriage oil varnish.

Cure for Chills.—Essence of tansy, 1½ ozs.; alcohol, ½ ozs.; water, ½ ozs.; quinine, 45 grains; muriatic acid, 90 drops. Mix. Dose, 1 teaspoonful in 1 gill of cold sage tea. Begin 15 hours before the chill should commence, and take the above dose every hour until two hours after the chill should have commenced. Drink freely of cold sage tea between whiles.

Prepared Mustard.—1 gill Tarragon vinegar, 1 gill salad oil, 2 ozs. mustard seed powdered, 1 clove of garlic powdered. Seal up.

Ginger Snaps.—1 cup of butter, 1 cup of sugar; mix well together in flour; add 1 cup molasses, ½ cup of ginger; dissolve 1 spoonful of baking soda in ½ of a cup of water; mix hard, roll thin and bake slowly.

To Cure Ingrowing Nails.—With a pen knife scrape the center of the nail (up and down) until it is very thin; it will then draw up together and bring the edges up.

The directions for knitting chair tidies of thread are too long for THE HOUSEHOLD. I can send PointRusse; also Kensington stitches, crewel work stitches and all other stitches etc., for any kind of fancy work, but the materials are too expensive and it takes so much time that I cannot afford to send them free.—MRS. J. W. W., Eau Claire, Wis.

A Small-Pox Heroine.

ERIE, Penn., March 21.—Jennie Gross is the heroine of the hour. While employed as a domestic in the family of 'Squire Russell, of Belle Valley, she insisted it was her duty to nurse an adjacent family named Stark, who had once befriended her, and who were all down with what was considered measles until pronounced small pox by the Health Officer, when the doctors quarantined Stark's house and refused her admission. She, knowing she had been exposed to the contagion, refused to resume her domestic duties with the Russells. Shelter was offered her, but she declined, fearing to injure the people. Hailing Mr. Russell at a safe distance, she bade him follow her on horseback to the City and beg the Mayor to order her incarceration in the Pest house, which was done, the girl picking up the order and presenting it to the keeper of the Pest house. Her fears were realized. She has the disease, and to-day two of those she had nursed died. The whole family are expected to die within 24 hours.

Write to Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect heath by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

The True Story of a Hatter's Fate.

He was a hatter living at No. 239 Kent ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. He was out of work for the nonce, having been with Dunlap, the Broadway hatter, for years. His name was Michael Boyle. He had a friend who bought for him half of a ticket No. 95,785 in the February drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, by communicating with M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and he received $[illegible] cash. He had bought tickets for four years before. At last luck came to his door. He was at home. Who is the next to do likewise, before April 11, the day of the next drawing?

Our Young Folks.

THE RESTLESS SMALL BOY IN CHURCH.

How he turns and twists,
And how he persists
In rattling his heels;
How uneasy he feels,
Our wide-awake boy in church!

First, he crushes quite flat
A fine lady's hat,
Bowed low in devotion,
By a quick backward motion,
This restless small boy in church!

Then, earnest and still,
He attends with a will,
While the story is told
Of some old hero bold,
Our dear, thoughtful boy in church!

But our glad surprise
At his thoughtful eyes
Is turned to despair,
As he twitches the hair
Of his little sister in church.

Still, each naughty trick flies
At a look from the eyes
Of his mother so dear,
Who thinks best to sit near
Her mischievous boy in church.

Another trick comes?
Yes. His fingers he drums,
Or his kerchief is spread
All over his head,
And still we take him to church!

He's troublesome? Yes,
That I'm bound to confess;
But God made the boys,
With their fun and their noise,
And he surely wants them in church!

Such children, you know,
Long, long years ago
Did not trouble the Lord,
Though disciples were bored;
So we'll still keep them near Him in church.

—*Advance.*

BENNIE AND BLOSSOM.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.

Farmer Owen's son had been found asleep when doing sentinel duty, and he was sentenced to be shot. A telegram had been received by his father, saying that the sentence would be carried out in 24 hours. Mr. Allen, the minister, called to do what he could to comfort the sorrowing family. During his visit a letter arrived; Blossom, the farmer's little daughter, opened the door and received it. "It is from him," was all she said.

It was like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen took the letter, but could not break the envelope, on account of his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allen with the helplessness of a child.

DEAR FATHER—When this reaches you—I—shall—be—in—eternity. At first it seemed awful to me; but I have thought about it so much now that it has no terror. They say they will not bind me nor blind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, that it might have been on the battle field for my country, and that when I fell it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty—oh, father, I wonder the very thought does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades: You know I promised Jimmie Carr's mother I would look after her boy; and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong when ordered back into the ranks, and the day before that night I carried all his luggage, besides my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on double-quick, and, though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody else was tired too. And, as for Jimmie, if I had not lent him an arm now and then he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when we went into camp, and then it was Jimmie's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place; but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake though a gun had been pointed at my head; but I did not know it until—well—until it was too late."

"God be thanked!" said Mr. Owen. "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to day that I have a short reprieve—time to write to you, our good Colonel says. Forgive him, father, he only does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could. And do not lay my death against Jimmie. The poor boy is heart-broken, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead.

'I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them, father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that, when the war is over, they will not be ashamed of me, as they must be now. God help me; it is very hard to bear. Good bye, father. God seems near and dear to me, as if He felt sorry for His poor, broken-hearted child, and would take me to be with Him—in a better, better life.

To night I shall see the cows coming home from pasture, and precious little Blossom standing on the stoop waiting for me; but—I—shall—never—never—come. God bless you all! Forgive your poor Bennie.

Late that night a little figure glided down the footpath toward the railway station. The guard, as he reached down to lift her into the carriage, wondered at the tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim lantern he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared more tenderly for his only child than he for our little Blossom. She was on her way to Washington to ask Pres Lincoln for her brother's life. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good, kind heart, like the President's could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning they reached New York, and the guard hurried her on to Washington. Every minute now might be the means of saving her brother's life. The President had just seated himself to his evening's task when the door softly opened, and Blossom, with downcast eyes and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said, in his pleasant, cheerful tones, "what do you want?"

"Bennie's life, please, sir," faltered Blossom.

"Bennie! who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh, yes; I remember. It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost by his negligence."

"So my father said," replied Blossom, gravely. "But poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jimmie so weak. He did the work of two, sir, and it was Jimmie's night, not his; but Jimmie was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself, and he was tired, too."

"What is this you say, child? Come here; I do not understand." And the kind man, as ever, caught eagerly at what seemed to be a justification of an offense.

Blossom went to him. He put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and turned up the pale, anxious face toward his. How tall he seemed! And he was President of the United States, too. A dim thought of this kind passed for a moment through little Blossom's mind; but she told her simple, straightforward story, and handed Bennie's letter to Mr. Lincoln to read.

He read it carefully; then, taking up a pen, wrote a few hasty lines and rang his bell. Blossom heard this order given: "Send this dispatch at once."

The President then turned to the girl, and said, "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who would approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far too precious to be lost. Go back, or—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need a change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you."

"God bless you, sir," said Blossom.

Two days after this interview, the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the President's private room, and a strap was fastened on his shoulder. Mr. Lincoln then said, "The soldier that could carry a sick comrade's baggage, and die for the act so uncomplainingly, deserves well of his country."

Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain home. A crowd gathered at the railway station to welcome them back; and as Farmer Owen's hand grasped that of his boy, tears flowed down his cheeks, and he was heard to say, fervently, "The Lord be praised."

CIRCUS APPARATUS AND ACCIDENTS.

The most important business, after the tents are up, is the formation of the "ring" and the setting up of the gymnastic machinery for the performances of the acrobats.

The "ring" is generally a little more than 40 feet in diameter, and it looks like a rude enough affair, but its preparation calls for both care and skill. The ground for it is leveled with nicety. The barrier, a circular mound of earth of about 125 feet inside circumference, is raised to a hight of somewhat over 20 inches on its inner face. It must be thick, firm, and strong, to bear the hard blows of a horse's feet or the sudden leaning upon it of an elephant. It must, therefore, be banked, and pounded with sledge hammers, until no strain to which it can be subjected will break it down, and it must retain no looseness or unevenness, to trip a horse or endanger the life of a rider. It is the work of a few hours only, but there is a man busy upon almost every square yard of it while it is rising.

As to the machinery for the acrobats, simple as is the appearance of the uprights and cross bars, they must be set up with especial care, so as to leave no possibility of their breaking down. The performers using them must be able to trust his appliances absolutely, or he could never have the nerve and confidence to delight the crowd at the risk of his neck. All his feats of skill and daring, moreover, have relation to the exact distances at which he has practiced them, and there must be no variation from those precise measurements in the daily adjustment of his machinery. He, or she, as the case may be, is sure enough to meet with what are called "accidents." When a "great show" recently came to the City of Brooklyn, a family group of three persons sat down together in the breakfast-tent. They were acrobats of unsurpassed agility and skill. A sad faced woman, a young man of middle size, a girl just entering her teens. There had been four of them prior to a recent performance, but the "star," an older girl, the most daring of them all, had "missed her motion" in a feat of uncommon peril, and had fallen upon the receiving net. "She was but slightly injured," all were told who cared or thought to ask, but the little group at the table knew that she was dying. They performed their parts, that day, as skillfully as ever, though with so much more weight than usual to carry, but when the evening exhibition was over there were, indeed, but three of them. The fourth had gone forever.

Such an "accident" may come to the best-trained and most experienced performer, and yet it is a mistake to suppose that acrobats are necessarily a short lived race. The constant exercise, the enforced temperance, the out-of-doors life, amount, in fact, to a careful observance of well-known laws of health. If a professional athlete escapes the more serious disasters which are continually possible to him, it is his own fault if he does not remain for many years a man of comfortable body.

His worst perils do not come to him in the "ring," but during the long months when he is necessarily unemployed, and when he has no immediate and pressing need for careful training. For, in this interval, he is in danger of relaxing his habits of careful living, and a very little over-indulgence will put out of order that wonderful machine,—his body,—on the perfect condition of which depends his power to do the feats required of him.—*March St. Nicholas.*

FEMALE DUELISTS.

Fatal Fight Between North and South Carolina Women Over a Lover.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—Last night the region of this State known as the Valley of Tyron mountain, was the scene of a desperate and fatal duel between two young women. The fight differed, in this instance, from Southern affairs of honor in that it was over a man. One of the combatants, Gracie Mills, lived just beyond the State line in South Carolina, while the other, Jane Jackson, lived on the North Carolina side. A year ago Robert Shelby, a young agriculturist of the neighborhood, began paying devoted attention to Gracie Mills, the South Carolina woman. Although he courted her persistently he did not make any headway, and finally abandoned his suit. About six months since he began to be attentive to Jane Jackson, who appreciated his love, and it was thought that he was in a fair way of success with his new flame. Strange to say, Miss Mills, who had before rejected his addresses, now began to hate the woman who was accepting them, and her dislike was returned, the women frequently speaking in no complimentary terms of each other. Gracie Mills endeavored to win the young man back to her side, but she could not make him desert his new-found love. Last night Jane Jackson was sitting in her humble home with Dora Spencer, a young friend. Her mother and sister were absent. About 8 o'clock a voice was heard outside calling her. She went out and never returned. Her friend followed soon and called, but received no reply. This morning the mystery was solved. Some distance from the road, in a clump of pines, the ground showed signs of a desperate struggle. It was torn up, and stones and parts of fence rails were thrown about and were covered with blood, while the ground was clotted with blood drippings. From this place a trail was found through the bushes, and further search discovered the body of Jane Jackson in a creek near by. Her head was crushed in and her body mashed, evidently by the heels of her assailant. Her stiffened fingers clutched a handful of hair. Those who saw it recognized the hair of Gracie Mills. The tracks showed that the South Carolina rival had been assisted by a man, and from all that can be learned it seems that the two women met upon the spot and had a desperate fight, and that the man came to the rescue of Miss Mills and with a piece of fence rail crushed in the skull of Miss Jackson. The mystery about the affair is the identity of the man. Gracie Mills has fled and a posse are looking for her, but have met with no success.

TONY PASTOR IN TROUBLE.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination making a tour of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never trouble him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked what the remedy was and he replied, "ST. JACOBS OIL." Mr. Pastor said that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. The foregoing, from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*, recalls to our mind an item wherein the editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Evening Sun*, in paying a tribute to the enterprise of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and expressing his sorrow at the loss by fire which the latter paper sustained, says: "The whole office was knocked into ten thousand pieces—all except the ST. JACOBS OIL advertisement, which was mercifully preserved." The closing remarks in the above and the following incident are a true index of the unexampled popularity the Great German Remedy enjoys everywhere: At a St. Louis theatre recently whilst the play was in progress, one of the lady performers met with a painful mishap, which quite disabled her. The hero of the piece, equal to the emergency, called out to one of the ushers to "bring a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL quickly." The thundering applause throughout the entire house which promptly followed this happy suggestion was an unmistakable proof of the fact that the audience "had been there themselves," as the expression goes, and experienced the benefits of this wonderful article.

Mr. Charles A. Whitney, advertising agent of Park Garden, Providence, R. I., writes: "For three years I had inflammatory rheumatism in my right hip and knee. I employed many noted physicians, and tried numerous remedies for the ailment, but found nothing to help me until I used the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, which cured me at once. I am now entirely well."

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

The Cost of Feeding Cows.

The production of milk has become such an important business, that the cost of it is a matter of special interest, and stirs up a lively enquiry among dairymen in every part of the country, and they are asking for the teaching of science, and for the lessons of experience. Experiments are positive and safe to follow, when carefully noted and repeated under a sufficient number of proper conditions. But experiment can well afford to listen candidly to what science has to say. It is well enough to know the reason of things, which science gives. It will help us to make our experiment wisely, and it may suggest new trials which will be useful.

We find, in the publications of the Experiment Stations, tables of valuation of the different kinds of food for cows. They have some interest, but they are not so safe a guide as what I learn by sufficient trials myself, or by some other's experience; not by one trial, but by repeated experiments of my own and others.

I have seen lately a report of a trial in Orange County, of feeding 25 cows for one year, the cost of the feed, and the value of the milk of the cows for the time. It showed that for one year there was a loss, the cost of keeping being greater than the value of the milk. In the second year there was a decided gain, showing that only in proper conditions there is profit in milk production.

To test this matter, I recently made a careful record of the feed of 45 cows for the month of December. There was fed each day 200 pounds of corn meal, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal. The cost of this, at the market price was, for 31 days, $206.15. The hay fed at the same time was 800 pounds a day, or in 30 days, 12 tons and 800 pounds, which, at $12 per ton, would amount to $148.80. Also, $16 worth of corn-stalks was fed in the same time. The whole cost of feed was $370.95. The value of the milk—which was then three and one-half cents per quart—was for the same time $542.57.

There was clearly a fair return for all the labor and expense connected with the business, besides the advantage of having a good market for the products of the farm fed to the cows, and another very valuable return in the manure, which goes to the improvement of the soil. This last valuable return is of essential interest, and ought to command the attention of those farmers in Duchess county, who find that their farms have lost something of their former fertility.

It is a most serious question with the farmers in the older districts of the country, how to restore to their lands the lost fertility. And here is a sufficient answer. Keep cattle or sheep. We kept sheep 50 years ago in Duchess county, with great advantage to the soil. Now dairy-stock prevails, especially in the eastern part; and where there is a proper attention to the cultivation of grass, there is probably as great a profit in the improvement of the land, as in the sale of its products. In the example given, there were fed to the cows 500 pounds a day of the richest material for manure, and 800 pounds of hay, besides what is fed to the other cattle and horses on the farm—in all 75 head. This amounts in the year to 130 tons of hay and 60 tons of bran and meal—50 tons to the cows and 10 tons to the other stock. A large amount of rich manure comes of this feeding, which increases the fertility of the soil.

We have examples of farmers in this State and others, who think they are well paid if the gain in the value of their stock equals the cost of their feed. Mr. Johnson, near Geneva, bought sheep and fatted them, and in England the farmer keeps his land rich by high feeding, and is satisfied if he gets pay for his feed in the increase of his animals, and has his profits in the manure.—*Dutchess Farmer.*

Law of Branches Overhanging Neighbors.

Two persons own land separated by a line fence, which is common property between the two parties. One has an apple tree on his side of the fence, whose limbs overhang the fence on the side of the other. Apples fall on either side. The question often asked is, Do the apples that fall on one's land belong to one or the other or to both? This question has been several times discussed, with contradictory decisions and judgments, but the rules are now pretty well established. If the stem or trunk of the tree grows so close to the line that parts of its actual body extend into each, neither owner can cut it down without the consent of the owner, and the fruit is to be equally divided. If the stem of the tree stands wholly within the boundary line of one owner he owns the whole tree with its products, although the roots and branches extend into the property of the other. There was an old rule of law that the latter might claim from the yield of the trees as would be an offset from the nourishment it derived from his estate, but this is now obsolete. The law gives the landowner on whose soil the tree stands the right to cut it down at his pleasure, and to pluck all the fruit from it while it stands. In New York State the courts have decided that trespass for assault would lie by the owner of the tree against the owner of the land over which its branches extend if he prevented the owner of the tree, by personal violence, from reaching over and picking the fruit grown upon these branches while standing on the fence dividing the lands. The owner of the land over which the branches extend may lop the branches close to his line. He may also dig down and cut the roots square with his line, if he so elects. In plain terms, if no portion of the trunk is within his line he may refuse all trespass of the tree on his premises, either above the ground or below it. But if he gives the tree license either to extend its roots under his soil or to hang its branches over his premises he does not thereby gain any right to its fruit. He cannot pick it for himself nor interfere with the picking by the owner, as long as the latter remains in the tree or on the fence which divides the property. This right to the fruit does not, however, permit the other owner to come upon the soil on the other side of the line to gather the fruit, and all the fruit which falls without violence to the ground on that side may thus become the property of its owner.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Cause of Sudden Death of Fowls.

It frequently occurs that fowls are found dead under the roost. If the fowls are cared for and made comfortable in their lodging places, and have a good quality and quantity of food, then we must look elsewhere for the cause. They must have food or become worthless, especially in Winter. One unaccustomed to the care and management of poultry can hardly realize the amount required to winter fowls and keep them in profit, without which there is little use in keeping them. It hardly pays to winter fowls that are over two years old, unless in extraordinary cases of fine birds kept for stock purposes merely. Obtain early hatched young fowls which will become fully matured before cold weather sets in, for after that period there is little growth. The strength of food goes toward supporting the existence, more especially where the quarters are uncomfortably damp and cold, and fowls crowded.

There are many things that affect the health of fowls, and most of all are the quality and quantity of food, mode of administering it and the air they breathe. If crowded in a small place, and kept there continually, there can be no clean place to put their food. I know it is often the case when the weather is extreme, that fowls for their own comfort must be huddled into a small compass in order to make all comfortable, and in such cases they do not suffer while the cold continues, for the droppings are immediately congealed, and with a scattering of dry ashes over the surface, no ammonia is exhaled, and their food may be so arranged that it is not contaminated. But when the mercury goes up, thawing commences; the droppings should be then removed, and the fowls allowed either to run out, or cleaner quarters. Fowls require daily care at all seasons to be kept in good condition. When the fowls are found dead under the roost, there is something wrong with the keeper, or the midnight thief has been among them and failed in securing his booty. Fowls are frequently smoked down with matches or brimstone, when their fall is noiseless. To avoid this, the fowls should all be trained to roost in good secure buildings, and a safe lock turned on them every night. No sudden or malignant disease causes such sudden death.

Fowls are often sick for a long time and escape the notice of all except the close and accustomed observer, who cannot be deceived, for the general look and carriage tell the tale. At feeding time the fowls will generally all come in a huddle to eat, and all appear to eat greedily. The time to seek out the ailing birds is when they are in quietude. When they are in this state, observe them closely. All the well ones will be trimming and dressing the feathers. The one that remains moping behind, and does not trim her dress, is ailing, and many times beyond aid or recovery. Still the bird will go to roost, and may be found dead in the morning, or sometimes early in the evening. Such cases must be taken in hand immediately as soon as discovered, and the necessary remedies applied. Ten to one the bird has indigestion and hard crop to begin with; but the cause of this indigestion is the secret to search out. It may be bad food, musty or moldy grain or meal, unfit to be taken into the stomach. The stomach is a sensitive member, and refuses noxious food. Notwithstanding fowls revel in that diet which appears to us filthy and unclean, yet when left alone to search out their own food they rarely take in any indigestible substances. It is either a weak, low state, or bad grain that produces this difficulty.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

Wheat Culture.

Cultivating wheat will strike many as impossible. It is, as the grain is customarily put in the ground. It is out of the question to cultivate it properly when it is sown broadcast, or when it is drilled with the machine as commonly made. But the broadcasting must be given up, and the drills made with the plows several inches further apart. To cultivate it, cultivators made with small, light shovels should be used. These should be run through the wheat up to a certain time, as long as the plants will admit it. When they get so high that the cultivators would knock them down, of course the work should cease. Cultivating wheat is rational; it accelerates its growth, kills the weeds, loosens the ground, admitting air and sunlight better. Stirring the soil brings out more of its fertilizing properties, which are taken up into the plant cells. It tends to keep the ground moist. This last particular is of special importance. The more earth is comminuted the greater the quantity of atmospheric moisture absorbed. This is why frequent stirring of land enables it better to withstand drouth. This cultivation prolongs the season of growth, which is of real value. It enables the grain to gather greater size and weight and give it more richness. The benefit of this culture has been abundantly proven by the most rigid experiment on the experimental farm at Washington. Ten acres were drilled 14 inches apart, two pecks per acre, with marked success. One acre was drilled 20 inches apart, and the remainder 10 inches apart. In the Spring a small garden hoe-harrow was run on the one acre, going three inches deep. The cultivated wheat grew tall and strong; none lodged; it had greater length of heads, but was behind the uncultivated in ripening. It outyielded the other, however, 14 bushels per acre. I have no hesitancy in recommending the cultivation of wheat to the farming community. I doubt not the increased yield and quality of grain would soon abundantly pay for additional outlay. It is according to correct principles that cultivating would improve all the cereals. When will it be generally adopted? Farmers should experiment in this direction and carefully detail results.—*Ex.*

Exposure of Stock.

The man who lives in a climate reputed to be moderate cannot expose his stock without impunity, because the frequently cold rains of such a climate are more damaging than the dry, bracing atmosphere of a more northerly location. Experience proves this, and the proofs are borne out by the teaching of physiology, namely, that a dry, cool atmosphere is a tonic which, indulged in with moderation, will invigorate; while, on the other hand, a wet, chilly atmosphere is depressing to the vital forces in the highest degree.

Perhaps there is no kind of exposure that is more detrimental, or which causes greater discomfort, than to be forced to stand upon the feet during the day and night, or otherwise lie in a wet nest. The cow, the horse and the pig particularly abhor a wet bed. Rheumatism, lung and bronchial ailments, congestion of the liver, bowels, or kidneys, in fact, any ailment which comes of congestion, may be contracted in a night by a beast that is forced to lie in the wet. No function of the body can go on, even moderately well, under the damaging influences of a wet nest, and to put fat on a beast so exposed is not possible, except through the expenditure of a very large amount of feed—greatly larger than required by an animal comfortably housed and bedded.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A Big Heifer.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I believe Cowley County is ahead for the largest heifer in the world: Four years old, weight 3,000 pounds, hight 16½ hands, girth 10 feet, length 11 feet, 26 inches around the forearm, 34 inches across the hips; color clear white. She was raised in a herd with only common treatment until last August, when she was purchased by W. L. Mullin, of Winfield, Cowley County, Ks., and has been stall-fed since. Let us hear from one who can beat it.—John Mendon, Oxford, Ks.

GLUCOSE SUGAR.

Congressman Rice Thinks Sugar Should be Placed on the Free List.

Washington, March 23.—Congressman John B. Rice, of the Tenth Ohio District, is a believer in free trade in sugar. He has been talking to a Critic reporter. He thinks the sugar growing capacity of the United States entirely inadequate, and believes that there should be a lower price on the article, that less of glucose may be demanded. Speaking to a Critic reporter of glucose and sugar, he said he believed that from 5 to 15 per cent. of glucose was contained in most of the candy sold at the present day. Whether it was injurious or not remained to be proved, but that it contained more or less sulphuric acid was certain, as the material is used to extract the glucose from the corn starch. Sulphate of lime is then used to extract or neutralize the effect of the acid, which, however, it can only do to a certain extent. The amount of glucose used is simply astounding, brewers, fruit canners and others using it in tremendous quantities. It can be purchased for a few cents a pound, and it is, therefore, easy to see what profit can be made by mixing it with sugar that is worth 11 and 12 cents per pound. The doctor thought the plan of cheapening sugar would do far more toward driving glucose out of existence than taxing that article.

Caution.—Some unscrupulous tradesmen desirous of making a larger profit, are in the habit of selling crude imitations of Pond's Extract, the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, representing them as being made from Witch Hazel, and the same as our remedy. They are far inferior in strength quality and medicinal virtues, to old original Pond's Extract. *Beware of all such impositions. Ask for* Pond's Extract. *Take no other.* Be sure the words "Pond's Extract" are blown in the bottle, and that our Trade Mark is on surrounding wrapper.

The Sunday School.

Death of John the Baptist.

LESSON 2, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1882.

Golden Text.—The wicked plotteth against the just, and gnasheth upon him with his teeth.—Psa. 37: 12.

Lesson Topic:—We may have to lose our lives for the right.

Outline—1. A Preacher's Faithfulness, v. 14-20; 2. A Guilty Woman's Hatred, v. 21-25; 3. A Martyr's Death, v. 26-29.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

His name was spread abroad (v. 14.) You can no more keep a good character, or an evil one, from being known abroad, than you can keep the fragrance of the orange-flower, or the fumes of escaping gas, from perfuming or from tainting the air on every side. The odor of a good deed or of an evil one will fill the house where it is performed, and the surcharged atmosphere of every life is pervading and far reaching. If you deserve to be known, you will be known. You cannot conceal your real self. The partialities of friends and the hostilities of enemies will only tend to center upon you that attention which will secure your disclosure as you really are. You shall be heard of, even though you court concealment. If you want to be heard of favorably, see to it that you deserve favorable notice; there is no other sure way of getting and holding a good reputation.

Others said . . . And others said (v. 15.) Of course they did. That is what they are always doing. One says one thing and one says another thing, about every person who is before the public—the lesser or the larger public interested in the person under discussion. But what one says, or what another says, never changes the facts concerning the person characterized. One said that Jesus had a devil; others said that he was beside himself; others, again, said that he was Elijah, and yet others said that he was a prophet but none of these sayings changed or affected the character of Jesus. Nothing that is said of you, in your praise or in your blame, can change or affect your real character or worth; but it may measure fairly the character or the worth of the one who says it. So, also, with what you say of another; it indicates and marks your character, rather than his. What you say about Jesus does not affect him, but it does you, it is really the test of your inmost character.

Herod . . . said, It is John whom I beheaded (v. 16.) An unforgiven crime cannot be forgotten by the criminal. It is so real, and so constantly present with him, that he is expecting fresh reminders of it at every turn. God declared to the first murderer: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground," Cain heard the echoes of that voice and many an evil doer since Cain—

"Has told how sprites of injured men
Shriek upward from the sod;
Aye, how the ghostly hand will point
To show the burial clod;
And unknown facts of guilty acts
Are seen in dreams from God!

"And told how murderers walk the earth
Beneath the curses of Cain—
With crimson clouds before their eyes,
And flames about their brain;
For blood is left upon their souls
Its everlasting stain!"

The real sufferer in any crime is the wrong doer rather than the one wronged. The murdered man may sleep but not the murderer. The beheaded one is sure to appear to him who sought his death.

For Herodias' sake (v. 17.) How much of wrong doing there is in this world for somebody else's sake. There is a great deal of well doing, of noble doing, for the sake of others. Some of the grandest acts of men and women have been prompted by love for another. But, from the little boy or girl who does wrong because of a companion's request to do so, up to the king on his throne who risks his kingdom and his soul to gratify the wishes of a guilty woman, there is a criminal yielding to some one's wrong example or some one's wrong counsel, by those who, if left to themselves, would prefer to do well. "I did it because he told me to;" or "because she wanted me to," is the commonest of all excuses for evil doing, and so it has been ever since the sneaking Adam whined his story: "The woman, . . she gave me . . and I did eat." But there has never been an instance when the excuse itself did not add to the disgracefulness of the sin. If a man knows what is right, and would do it if left to himself, it is a shame of shames for him to do wrong on the score of his devotion to someone who asks him to wrong. The manliness and true affection demand always right doing—never wrong doing—for a loved one's sake.

John had said unto Herod, It is not lawful for thee (v. 18.) That's was John's way of preaching. It is every true preacher's way. To tell men plainly just what the law is, and just where they are breaking the law is what preachers are made for. It is not a popular style of preaching, nor is it a safe style. It may cost a preacher his place; possibly his life, but it is the right style of preaching for all that; and, in the long run, it is the sort of preaching that tells. Nathan, Elijah, Jeremiah, John the Baptist, Paul, Martin Luthur, John Knox, Peter Cartwright, and a good many other preachers that did a great work in the world, had this way of looking a man right in the eye and saying, "Thou art the man," when the law-breaker was the sermon theme. "What is there to hinder my using this ticket over again?" asked a gentleman of a fellow passenger, when the car conductor had failed to take up his ticket. "Common honesty," was the quick response. What the preacher's opinion is, is of small consequence to anybody. What the law is, is of importance to everybody. The preacher's business is to tell his hearers what is lawful and what is unlawful for them; and how the violated law may be atoned for.

Would have killed him, but she could not (v. 19.) A great many sins are refrained from in this world because there is no good chance of committing them. Children and youth, and men and women, go on in life wishing to do this evil that evil that they never speak of, and that no one suspects them of being inclined to, and they die without compassing their pet iniquity, because they cannot do it. Very few people, if any, are as bad as they would be if they had unhindered opportunities of evil. Providential restraints—in law and society—are means of grace to which we are more indebted than we are likely to realize. Our prayers ought to be for right purposes and inclinings from the Holy Spirit; but also that we be not left to ourselves, with our spirit and desires as they are. "Lead us not into temptation," is a petition that has precedence of "Deliver us from evil," in the pattern prayer of the disciples of Jesus.

What shall I ask? (v. 24.) The tragedy of this lesson-story pivots on the question of Salome, "What shall I ask?" Had she been counseled wisely, or had she decided wisely of her own motion, as to the answer to this question, no such record of crime and blood and shame and sorrow and remorse, as we are studying, would have been written out for heaven and earth to read. "What shall I ask?" is a weighty question, whenever we go in prayer to the King of kings. The promise of Herod was, "Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee." No wonder that Salome questioned "What shall I ask?" The promise of the Great King to the disciples of Jesus is, "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." We shall be even more thoughtless than Salome if we do not consider the question, "What shall I ask?" before we bow ourselves in prayer at any or in any place. The answer given to Salome's question was as bad as could be, and we must have a care lest we ask in prayer the thing which is of all things the worst for us to crave or call for. Our first petition might well be, always, "Lord teach us what to ask for."

The king was exceeding sorry; yet . . for their sakes which sat with him he would not reject her (v. 26.) It is very little to a man's credit that he does wrong reluctantly knowing the right and preferring it, but being afraid or ashamed to stand by it. It is terrible to see a man so cold blooded and hard-hearted that he has no shrinking from the grossest crimes. It is pitiable to see a man of tender heart and kindly feeling crowded into the way of evil, because he lacks the courage of his convictions, and dares not do as he has a mind to. If only men—men old and young—would be brave enough to do right, and to shun the wrong, even at the risk of having their companions laugh at them, or reproach them, or think them so peculiar, there would be far less of evil doing in the world. Why, it would almost put a stop to tobacco using and liquor-drinking among the boys, and to fashion-following and folly-hunting among the girls if every well-disposed boy and girl would adhere to their own idea of the right, without being wrongly influenced by those who sit with them. And when a man or a woman is ready to be all alone with God in doing right, and in standing by it, God's cause is safe in that consecrated life.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

The English Army.

Official statistics relating to the English army throw some light on a question that has of late excited a good deal of interest—that of the great proportion of youthful and raw recruits in the ranks. It appears that the proportion of men under 20 years of age in the whole army is 104 per 1,000, and that the great bulk of the men—that is 620 per 1,000—are between the ages of 20 and 23. There cannot be much fear for the physique of an army of which more than one-half consists of men in the prime of their strength.

"PRES." SHIPHERD.

The Gentleman Rejoins the Committee—One Letter Still Missing—Others Produced and Read

Washington, March 21.—Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, appeared this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. An arrangement was made that in case objection to any evidence the Committee would adhere to the custom of consulting in secret, but no such evidence would be taken except in open session.

Shipherd desired to make some explanation in regard to his non-appearance, and asserted his good faith in the matter. He desired to avoid the mortification of having another messenger sent to New York to discover whether or not he might be trifling with the Committee. His reputation for truthfulness was too well established, and he did not desire to have it questioned. He then sent up to the Chairman the certificate of his physician, and desired to be put under oath as to the facts.

The Chairman explained the position of the Committee, and assured him they had now no suspicion of any trifling or discourtesy on his part.

Shipherd was then requested to produce copies of the missing letters of May 21, 25 and 31, and June 4.

After looking through several envelopes Shipherd announced that there must be some fatal error about it. He could not find the letter of May 21. The others mentioned were found, and after some delay it was decided to take the other letters and allow Shipherd to obtain a copy of the missing one at some future time.

Shipherd stated the letter of May 21, was addressed to the President, and as he had been informed by letter from his Secretary, J. Stanley Brown, was referred to the State Department. The letter of May 25, 1881, was then read. It is as follows;

"Sir:—On the 21st inst. I transmitted to the President duplicates of present enclosures, which I presume have been or will be referred to the Department of State. I enclose these for Minister Hurlbut, to be handed him in your discretion and at the proper time. The copies to the President were accompanied with a letter of explanation. I shall be glad to be summoned to Washington in due course before Gen. Hurlbut and Gen. Kilpatrick's instructions are prepared.

"Very respectfully,
"J. R. Shipherd.

"To Hon. James G. Blaine.'

Shipherd was then asked in regard to the enclosures alluded to in the letter, and stated he had not made copies of the enclosures, as the originals were in the State Department. He believed a majority, if not all of them, were in print. The principal enclosures were then identified by Shipherd, as they appeared in the printed volume of correspondence.

The letter of May 31 was then read. It was addressed to the President and alluded to enclosures, which were also found in the private correspondence, and were identified by Shipherd.

The letter of June 4th was addressed to the President, and simply called attention to the enclosure, which was the 14 page letter to Minister Hurlbut, aleady published.

Shipherd was asked by the Chairman: "Did you have an interview with Minister Hurlbut before he left for Peru?"

He answered; "I did."

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, in which he asked an interview, was then read, and Shipherd stated that on the morning of May 28 he received a telegram from Hurlbut, the tenor of which was: "I will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday and Monday; state when an interview with you can be had. S. A. Hurlbut."

Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut arranging for an interview Monday morning, May 30, was read. Shipherd then stated he met Hurlbut about 9 o'clock as arranged, and after some interchange of courtesies, Hurlbut began the conversation with the abrupt remark, "But, Mr. Shipherd, your figures are enormous." "I replied," said Shipherd, "General, I am not responsible for the figures or the facts." Hurlbut then stated to me he had been sent to me to tell me the President regarded my case as strong in law and equity as it could possibly be, but that it was unfortunate that Peru should be in such a deplorable condition. He added the prime condition on which the President would consent to act would be that the claim should be put in such shape it would not impose hardship upon Peru, but should be remedial, and should enable Peru to pay her indemuity and get out of her trouble with Chili. If that could be done the Government would heartily endorse the scheme. He further said this claim must not be pressed upon Peru in any Shylock spirit. Shipherd replied: "We expected the United States to assist only if the affair could command the approval of any fair minded man." I asked him if the Secretary of State had given him the papers I had alluded to. He replied; "No, sir; I know nothing of your scheme; I am only telling you what I have been instructed to do." In speaking he never used the term Secretary of State, but always used the somewhat vague term 'the Government, 'the Executive' or 'the United States.' He desired as full account in writing of my plans as I could give him, and he would read them with great pleasure. He said: "Peru ought to have help at the earliest moment, and I hope you will press your plans as rapidly as possible."

Shipherd then made a general statement, to the effect he (Shipherd) never imagined it would be necessary to buy any man, and never intended to do so. He did, however, feel it was necessary to prevent Hurlbut from taking a position which might be violently opposed to their company.

Shipherd was asked: "Do you think Hurlbut could be purchased?" and replied, "Most emphatically."

The Chairman—"And you proceeded to purchase him?"

Answer—"No, sir; simply to prevent him from setting himself viciously and determinedly against us. I recognized the fact it would be necessary to assure him that it would in future result advantageously to himself or friends if he did not oppose us."

The Chairman—"Then, if he acted in good faith, it was your purpose to do your part of such arrangement."

Answer—"To that effect, yes."

Shipherd was then questioned in regard to his interview with Sec. Blaine, and replied: "The interview took place at Blaine's residence, July 25. It lasted until a late hour, and was resumed the next morning."

The Chairman asked: "Will you please state who were present at that interview?"

Shipherd—"I am met at this point by an embarassment because there was present a Senator of the United States."

Chairman—"We do not propose at this time to investigate as to any Senator, but we are not disposed to refrain from inquiry into the interviews because of the presence of a Senator."

Shipherd stated the interview was exclusively between himself and the Secretary, the Senator not being present in any sense as a participator in the interview. On being asked how this interview was brought about, Shipherd replied that it was owing to the kind offices of the Senator alluded to.

Belmont asked: "Were you summoned to Washington by this Senator?"

Shipherd again suggested that he was met by an embarrassment, not that he had personally any objection, but that he was enjoined he should be very careful in an investigation of this character in making mention of names of Senators and members.

The Chairman then suggested he might give the features of his interview with Blaine, reserving other questions.

Shipherd then stated that in the interview, which lasted several hours on the evening of July 25 and probably from 10 to 12 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, he (Shipherd) began by giving to the Secretary a full statement of the claims of the Peruvian Company, upon their merits. The Secretary listened with what seemed to Mr. Shipherd a great deal more than merely courteous attention, now and then interjecting questions, showing he was following every point with care and precision. He suggested some difficulties from a legal point of view, that we Americans had purchased a claim and expected the United States Government to enforce it against Peru. After full discussion the Secretary asked Shipherd to suggest what was wanted from our Government.

Washington, March 21.—Shipherd in reply to Sec. Blaine's inquiry as to what the Company asked of the United States, said: "At present we can ask almost nothing; we cannot go into Court down there until Peru denies the claim, and until this is done we have no right to ask our Government to interfere. We can only ask provisional remedy. Peru is now shipping our guano, and is about to make an arrangement to pay her war indemnity with our guano. All we desire is that official notification be sent both Chili and Peru that there is a claim asserted to that guano, and that whoever takes it will do so with notice of that assertion."

The Secretary replied: "That is not asking much."

After the matter had been fully discussed, and it was made plain to the Secretary that the company was not asking the United States Government to assert its claim, the conversation took some other turn, and was finally closed with the remark by the Secretary: "Now, what do you want me to do?"

Shipherd replied in substance as before stated, that the Government should send notifications of American title to guano, and the Secretary replied that he would do so at once. Shipherd added: "I think the following were the Secretary's exact words: 'That you will get, sir. I go directly to the State Department, and shall make it my first business.'"

Rep. Blount asked witness: "Was there any extraordinary reason for employing a United States Senator as attorney?"

Ans.—"I have never sought aid or influence of any member or Senator because they were such. I did not seek the services of this Senator because he was a Senator, but as an attorney, and because I knew he was a particular friend of the Secretary of State."

Shipherd stated, in reply to inquiry by the Chairman, that he had further interviews with the Secretary October 14, November 3, and November 5. On the 14th witness had two interviews—one at the Secretary's house, and the latter at the Department. On November 30 an interview took place at the Secretary's house, and on November 5th a very brief interview occurred on the train between Washington and New York.

Representative Belmont addressed the witness and said: "You state that Hurlbut said to you the Government was satisfied as to the validity of the claim. Did he state to you whether the President had submitted it to the Attorney General or Cabinet for opinion?"

Answer—"Nothing of that extent. My recollection of the phrase is 'The President regards your claim as valid.'"

Washington, March 22.—The examination of Shipherd was resumed this morning. Shipherd produced a copy of his lettter to the President, dated April 28, 1881, alluded to in his testimony yesterday. In this letter Shipherd states the interests of his clients in Peru are so great as to entitle them to consideration in the discussion of any plans affecting the future of the prostrate Republic. He further states the purpose of this note is that the decision of appointments of Ministers to Chili and Peru shall be reserved until facts relative to the claims of the Peruvian Company shall have been laid before the President. Shipherd states he had not yet found the letter of May 21, but had written his son to make a copy and send to him, and he expected to have it before the Committee in a few days.

Mr. Kasson asked if witness knew of any instance in which Hurlbut's official action had been purchased.

Mr. Shipherd replied that in the statements he made yesterday he spoke from his knowledge of events that occurred many years ago, and which came under his notice at the time, and from which he had formed his opinion of Hurlbut. In connection with this opinion and in further reply he called attention to a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Clark against the United States, in which it is shown that Hurlbut, while in the service of the United States at New Orleans, accepted a bribe.

Rep. Kasson then asked if in all his (witness) correspondence with Gen. Hurlbut, the latter ever intimated he desired to have an interest in the Peruvian claim?

Answer—"No, sir, he never did." Witness stated, in farther reply, that no officer of the United States in the diplomatic service or otherwise, ever expressed any desire or listened to any proposal for an interest in the claim of the Peruvian Company.

Witness was then asked by Kasson: "Who now holds the Landreau claim?" and replied: "It is now held by Americans, but I could not, without violating private confidence, disclose the names of the parties." The legal name of his (Shipherd's) company witness stated is the Peruvian Company, incorporated under the laws of Georgia, in 1870, and every share of stock is held in this country. Witness declined to state how much had been paid in for stock, or from what parties the claim was purchased, or whether the original parties were paid for their claims in stock of the new company or whether the company has ever taken possession of any property in Peru, or whether they have a resident agent in Peru. Witness stated the company had notified Peru of their claim, but never received any reply in acknowledgment of the claim. The Peruvian company never had any official correspondence with the Peruvian Government. Whatever advices the company has received had been received from private sources.

Rep. Kasson explained the object of his inquiries to be the discovery whether the allegation on which the investigation is based, that the Peruvian company was purely a speculative enterprise, dependent for its success entirely upon the intervention of this Government, is a true one, or whether the claim of the company is a solid one, and its business such as American citizens have a perfect right to engage in.

Shipherd then went into a long explanation of his connection with the Peruvian Company, which began in March, 1881; when he became counsel for his clients who purchased this claim, witness recognized the magnitude of the interests involved and opened negotiations with Gov. Boutwell, with the view to securing his aid as counsel upon all matters affecting international questions. Gov. Boutwell examined the papers, and after three weeks called upon witness and stated the claim was good, and he was prepared to lay it before the President. Several conferences ensued as to what counsel should be employed, but at no time was anything said in favor of employing any man on account of his official station or relations. Witness discussed with Gov. Boutwell the question of renewing, through the Secretary of State, negotiations which had been begun with the Executive, and suggested that Gov. Boutwell should undertake to open negotiations; about that time, however, it was suggested that a certain Senator (whose name witness declined to give the Committee), being a warm personal friend of the Secretary, would perhaps be the best person for that delicate mission. Gov. Boutwell approved it, and shortly afterwards witness had an interview with the Senator at his (witness') office in New York, lasting about four hours, and in which all the papers were submitted to the Senator. Witness asked him if he would accept a retainer in the case as counsel, and the Senator replied with vehemence, "No, sir, under no conceivable circumstances! You can readily see this matter might come before Congress in some shape, for its action, and if would be manifestly improper." The Senator added we had no need of counsel in the sense I had mentioned; that we had simply to lay our case before the Secretary and President; the whole country was interested, and it was his duty as Senator to further the interests of our company. He was then on his way from his home in New Hampshire (at this point there were visible signs of amusement, in view of witness' repeated refusals to disclose the name of the Senator) to Washington, and he stated he would be pleased to bring about for me an interview with the Secretary of State.

Witness was asked how he came to obtain a charter under the laws of Georgia, and explained that in looking about for the most favorable conditions he heard of a charter which had some time since been granted Duff Green by the State of Georgia, and which contained such extraordinary advantageous features, allowing the establishment of branches at any point in this country or abroad, that they decided to obtain this charter. The company is now acting under this charter, and the stock has been regularly issued, and under the clause permitting branches they had established headquarters in New York City.

Witness was again asked if he still had objections to giving the name of the Senator, and replied: "Since so much has been said in this connection, perhaps it would be better I should right here and now give the entire history of the connection of this Senator with the Peruvian Company. I have already spoken of his refusal to take a retainer. At a subsequent date, having been advised by the Secretary of State and several friends, both in the Senate and House, that this case could never come before Congress, but would be settled in the State Department, the Senator did take a fee as attorney for the company, and acted in that capacity for nearly four months. His entire connection with the case was during the recess of Congress. Shortly before the reassembling of Congress in December he had another interview with me, and stated he was satisfied the question involved in the affairs of the company would come before Congress in a manner involving legislative action, and he could not therefore reconcile his position as counsel for the company upon whose affairs he might be called upon to pass in the capacity of Senator: he therefore returned the amount of the fee he had taken, not even reserving what he had expended in traveling expenses in the interests of the company. From that point all connection of the Senator with the affairs of the company absolutely ceased."

Witness was asked if he had ever had any correspondence with any other foreign Ministers of the United States besides Hurlbut, and replied that the correspondence with Hurlbut and two letters to Gen. Kilpatrick comprised all the correspondence he (witness) had had with foreign Ministers of the United States abroad. Witness had a personal interview with Gen. Adams, American Minister to Bolivia, who was in this country last Summer; it was, however, in relation to the possible establishment of commercial relations between the Peruvian Company and the Government of Bolivia; it was a matter that could in no way become the subject of diplomatic inquiry, correspondence or action upon the part of this Government, and there was never any proposition made to Gen. Adams to take an interest in the company or a tender of a stock fee for any service to be rendered by him.

Kasson said: "As you have mentioned Gen. Kilpatick's name, and he is now dead, will you state exactly what correspondence passed between you, and whether he ever in any way intimated any desire or intention to further the plans of your Company?"

Shipherd replied: "Gen. Kilpatrick never replied to either of my letters; I never saw Gen. Kilpatrick and never sent him any message by hand by anyone. The two letters of mine to Gen. Kilpatrick make up the totality of corresponkence with Gen. Kilpatrick."

Witness waf asked if any other person holding official relationship with the United States Government or officer under the Government had been paid any fee or retainer by the Peruvian Company, and replied that to the best of his knowledge and belief but one person holding an office under the Government had taken a fee from the Company, and that was the Collector of the Port of New York, William H Robertson, who had been paid a fee for services rendered the Company in the capacity of attorney.

Washington, March 23.—The examination of Shipherd was resumed this morning. Before any questions had been put Shipherd desired to add a word, if it could be in order, to the testimony given yesterday. He then stated he would waive the technical objection he had raised, and would state the Senator to whom he had alluded was Sen. Blair, of New Hampshire. He further stated that with one exception, there was no other Senator or member of Congress who had in any way been interested as counsel or had been approached with the view to securing his services. This gentleman, Shipherd said, was asked to act as counsel, and declined on the ground he might be called upon as a member of Congress to pass upon the claims of the Peruvian Company. With this exception and that of Sen. Blair, there was no other instance of any effort to secure the services of a member of either House of Congress.

Blount inquired: "What were your reasons for employing Sen. Blair as counsel? Was it on account of his relations with the Secretary of State, or simply in his capacity as attorney?"

Witness replied he would like to reserve his answer until the committee should have decided whether this matter should be gone into at the present time.

Blount then asked what was the inducement which impelled him to seek the service of a member of Congress who had declined—whether it was on account of supposed influence with the Executive or for the purpose of obtaining his advice as a lawyer?

Witness—"It was for reasons purely personal to the member himself, as distinguished from any aid he might render or was expected to render in any event as a member of Congress." Witness declined to give the name at present, and demurred to stating details of any purely personal transaction.

Some discussion on the part of the Committee ensued as to whether they should pursue this branch of inquiry at present.

The Chairman stated that Shipherd desired to be excused from further examination this moning on account of the state of his health, and perhaps it would be better to pass on this request before proceeding with further investigation. The question was therefore waived for the present.

Witness produced a copy of his (witness') letter to the President of May 21, and explained it had been sent to him by his son, who had been requested to make a copy from his letter book and that he (Shipherd,) after critical examination was prepared to say it was a correct copy. The letter was then read by the clerk. It was quite long, and rehearsed in detail the claims and plans of the Peruvian Company. The letter referred to enclosures, naming the prospectus of the company, the draft of agreement with Peru, the chain of title of the Peruvian Company, and stated it was deemed best to lay the whole matter before the President and to avail of such suggestions as he might deem proper to be made in the premises; that no difficulty was anticipated in the settlement of all differences without asking further Government aid than that already indicated. It spoke of the magnitude of the interests involved, and estimated the value of the guano at $1,000,000,000, and indicated that ex-Pres. Grant would be President of the company, and that its Board of Directors would include gentlemen equally well known and capable.

At the conclusion of the reading, Shipherd said he had been engaged in a lively flirtation with the neuralgia, which had deprived him of rest and unfitted him for the fatigue of further examination to-day, and he would, therefore, crave the indulgence of the committee and asked to be excused for the day.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Man Blown Over the Tops of Houses—Four Men Instantly Killed—Fire Breaks Out, and Much Property Destroyed.

Philadelphia, March 23.—The tug-boat "Henry C. Spratt" exploded her boiler this morning, killing four men. George Scully, the Captain, was blown over the house tops in Water street. The dead bodies of Bernard McCann and Patrick Flanagan, firemen, and a man named Maloney have been recovered. John Lyons, engineer, and two other men are missing.

Immediately following the explosion flames broke out in all directions. Pier No. 8, occupied as a passenger and freight station of the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, took fire, and was destroyed. The tug "Ella," lying at the wharf below, also took fire and sank, after being well burned. Windows were shattered in all directions for squares.

Three dead bodies were found in the street. The engineer has been found, having made a very narrow escape. The front of the ferry house building was blown out, and the watchman came near losing his life.

Is your scalp full of dry husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head dressing ever used. Sold by all druggist at $1 per package.

Ellis Retracts His Confession, by Which Neal and Craft were Convicted.

Lexington, Ky., March 21.—George Ellis, who made the confession concerning the murder of the Gibbens family, at Ashland, Ky., and testified against Craft and Neal, who were convicted of murder, to-day called a notary public into the jail and made an affidavit that his confession and testimony were not true.

Impeaching a Judge.

St. Paul, March 22.—The Senate has been in session for 10 weeks as a Court of Impeachment trying Mr. St. Julien Cox, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, on charges of drunkenness preferred by the House of Representatives. Argument was finished yesterday and the Senate went into secret session and has so continued until to-night. It is understood a vote has been had on all the articles presented, 18 in number, and Cox has been declared guilty on seven.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry vegetable form or liquid (very concentrated), either act prompt and sure.—*Troy Budget.*

FLOOD INCIDENTS.

A Plante[r] Objects to the Removal of Negroes [F]or Fear They Might Not Return to Pay Their Debts—Mules vs. Negros.

Vicksburg, March 21.—A heavy wind and rain storm last night and a strong wind to-day caused heavy swells on the river, which it is fea[red] will cause new breaks in the levees.

[Th]e Upper Yazoo, Tallahatchie and [illegible] Rivers are declining rap[id]ly. At Greenwood the water is falling, [alt]hough the place is still under water and the Court House is filled with people.

United States River Commission steamer brings news of a break at Alsatia levee, Thompson's Bend, the worst break south of Helena, on the Louisiana side. There are breaks at Alsatia, Arlie and Mrs. Savage's, and the entire levee at the Bell place is gone. The storm last night is the cause. The river has fallen three inches the past 24 hours. The Governor has forwarded large supplies to the sufferers.

Natchez March 21.—The protective levee, known as Sargent levee, considered dangerous for some time, gave way this morning. The northwest wind forced the water over the levee for 2½ miles. Another crevasse took place between Sargent levee and Waterproof, and is running a stream over the Parish eight feet deep. These breaks alone would nearly inundate the whole of Concordia Parish.

The levee around Lake Concordia is also reported broken at Tacony, and back-water at Arnaudlia is rising an inch an hour. There is almost a certainty that Vidalia will be submerged. Large numbers of mules and horses are being moved to the hills, and many refugees are coming to the Mississippi side. A steamer is kept constantly employed moving stock and people. There is much suffering in the back part of the Parish of Concordia. The width of the breaks below Waterproof is 50 yards each, with a depth of six feet. Some houses have been swept away.

Indianapolis, March 21.—The heavy rain last night washed out a portion of the track and one or two small bridges on the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad between Sunman and Lawrenceburg. Trains are running to-night via the O. & M., and North Vernon.

Cincinnati, March 21.—The rise in the Ohio River has been 14 feet in 24 hours, and it is still rising above. Four coal barges and a large number of rafts of logs were torn loose by the sudden rise. The coal will be a loss, but the logs may be recovered. Nearly all the railroads in Southern Ohio have suffered from washouts. The streams in Central and Southern Ohio have risen to an unprecedented extent and losses to farmers will be great. The wind was so high to-day as to practically suspend navigation on the Ohio River.

A NARROW-MINDED MAN'S IDEA.

St. Louis, March 22.—Capt. James O'Neil, an old steamboat man, and Superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers, who came up from New Orleans to-day on the "Halliday," took a hopeful view of the situation of the floods in the lower country. He says: "The danger is all over; in 20 days the water will be off the land, and by April 20 the planters will be at work planting. This whole thing has been much overdrawn. The fact is, floods occur every year. On this occasion it was only a matter of a few inches more of water. The damage principally consists of the loss of fencing and stock. It is true the animals on the mounds and levees are suffering greatly for food. This extension of Government aid is a most demoralizing thing, and it will be impossible to get the negros to work as long as they can obtain good grub."

St. Louis, March 23.—The Globe-Democrat's correspondents on the Government relief steamer "Anita" up the Sunflower River and some of its tributaries give some graphic descriptions of scenes along their banks among the poor people, who for many days have been camping on dry spots of ground or cooped up in lofts of houses, or huddled together on roofs. Many of them were suffering from hunger, and all utterly destitute, having lost everything they possessed. Up to Sunday night the "Anita" had picked up and taken to what are known as the Harris mound, which are large and high, nearly 1,000 people, mostly negroes. They are camped in the open air, but they will be supplied with food until the flood subsides and they can take care of themselves.

The correspondent relates the following as one of the incidents of the trip: While passing through Lake George, Capt. Lee came plump against the labor issue—the mule or nigger question. The "Anita" had taken off a party of negros whose place of refuge was only a foot above the flood, and who had no boat to make use of if they were swept over it. The "Anita" was on her way to a high mound with a party, when the planter for whom the negros worked, rowed alongside and asked to have the negros put back, as they were in debt for supplies, and if allowed to get off the place they might refuse to return. He was permitted to talk to the people, and said something like this: "You people know I had gone off to get a float and after I moved the mules I was going to take care of you." Capt. Lee interfered with the remark that the people were in imminent danger, and that a removal to a safe place was demanded by humanity. The conclusion of the matter was that the niggers should have an equal chance with the mules, that is to say, the planter agreed to put the people on the float with the animals, and remove both together.

New Orleans, March 23.—Capt. Loud, U. S. A., reports that at Lake Providence and vicinity there are about 1,500 persons, and from the Arkansas line to the southern line east of Carroll Parish not less than 3,000 people, white and black, who will require rations for 30 days, and at least 2,000 people in Madison Parish who will have to be assisted for a month.

The rations issued for 22,000 persons for 15 days will soon be exhausted. Forty-thousand persons apply for rations. This number cannot be supplied unless additional rations are received. Provisions will be shipped daily until all are supplied or the stock exhausted.

There being no fund at the disposal of the Governor, the Times-Democrat furnished the State Commissioner with forage for distribution, and then bought a steamer for the Commissioner's use, stocking it with corn, oats, bran and hay for sufferers east of Ouachita River.

Stock is reported dying by hundreds. Apprehension is felt the people will not be able to plant crops even if the water recedes in time, on account of loss of stock.

St. Louis, March 23.—Gen. Beckwith received a dispatch to-day from Capt. Loud, dated Vicksburg station. He has just returned from an inspection tour in East Carroll and Madison parishes, Louisiana. He found 3,000 destitute people in East Carroll and 2,000 in Madison.

A dispatch from Capt. Lee, dated on board the steamer "Anita," up the Sunflower River, March 19, says: "Since leaving Vicksburg I have been in lakes, creeks and over plantations, rescuing and relieving people. Yawls are now out bringing in destitutes from house tops and gin lofts; by dark to-day will have over 200 on some large mounds one mile below here, and give them one week's rations. All of them need tents for shelter. The flood is six to eight feet deep over the entire country, and rising seven inches per day. A large supply of tents and rations should be sent to Vicksburg for distribution. Cattle are drowning by hundreds, and many on the mounds will die of starvation. Mules are mostly saved."

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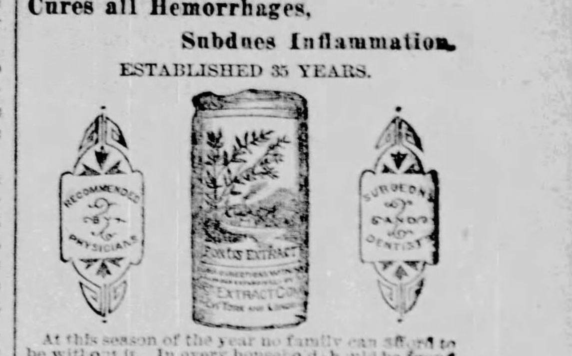

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WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 21.—In the caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives the following were chosen for the Congressional Campaign Committee: Alabama, H. F. Page; Connecticut, John T. Wait; Florida, Horatio Bisbee; Illinois, George R. Davis; Indiana, W. H. Calkins; Iowa, Sen. Wm. B. Allison; Kansas, Thos. Ryan; Kentucky, Jno. D. White; Maine, Sen. Eugene Hale; Maryland, M. G. Urner; Massachusetts, Wm. A. Russell; Michigan, Jay A. Hubbell; Minnesota, Wm. D. Washburne; Mississippi, Contestant Joseph R. Lynch; Missouri, R. L. Vanhorn; Nevada, Sen. John P. Jones; New Hampshire, Jos. T. Briggs; New Jersey, Geo. M. Robeson; New York, Frank Hiscock; North Carolina, Orlando Hubbs; Ohio, Wm. McKinley, jr.; Oregon, M. C. George; Pennsylvania, H. G. Fisher; Rhode Island, Sen. N. W. Aldrich; South Carolina, contestant E. W. M. Mackeo; Tennessee, C. C. Hauk; Virginia, John Defendorf; Wisconsin, T. C. Pound; Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska and Vermont have not yet elected delegates. States having no Republican member of Congress or Republican contestant will not be represented on the committee.

The wife of Sergeant Mason appeals for aid for herself and her distressed family, and the release of her husband. For 18 years, she says, her husband has been a brave soldier, never in the guard house before, and carries honorable wounds. She thinks he has been punished enough by six months' imprisonment.

W. E. Dickson, of Chicago, waited on the President to-day and presented a monster petition from the citizens of Illinois for the Executive to interfere in the case of Sergeant Mason. He was accompanied by Representatives Aldrich and Warwell. The President said he would consider the case.

Judge Advocate General Swaim, it is understood, recommends a modification of the sentence of Sergt. Mason, basing the recommendation upon the ground that Guiteau was not in a position where he could possibly have been killed by Mason, and assault with intent to kill cannot be sustained.

The record of the court martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker will be made public to-morrow through special orders of the Secretary of War. These orders will set aside the verdict and sentence of the court martial on account of certain irregularities in taking evidence, and will release Whittaker from arrest. At the same time they will dismiss him from the Military Academy under the provisions of section 1326, relating to the discharge of cadets found deficient in studies. The action of the President in the case is based upon the opinion by Attorney General Brewster, to whom the Secretary of War referred the report of the Judge Advocate General that improper evidence has been admitted in Whittaker's trial.

CABINET CHANGES.

Sen. Teller to be Secretary of the Interior—Fifteen Applications for His Seat.

Washington, March 22.—Talk of Sen. Teller's appointment as Secretary of the Interior continues, and some assert that the nomination will be made to-day or to-morrow. A Senator asked Teller, so it is said, why he did not hurry his appointment up and have it done with, and he replied that he was waiting to hear from Colorado. Western Senators generally believe Teller has been urged for this appointment and that the President promised to make it, but some of them do not believe the matter has been definitely settled or that the position has been offered to Teller. Some assert the belief that the influence of Chaffee's friends is pushing Teller for the Cabinet, with the purpose of having Chaffee succeed Teller in the Senate. This could not be accomplished, of course, without the consent of Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, who would have in his hands the appointment of Teller's successor.

A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Administration in favor of Chaffee's appointment as Secretary of the Interior, but this was bitterly fought by Republicans of Colorado. Gen. Grant, who is counted as one of Chaffee's best backers, is now here, and Chaffee is to arrive here to-morrow.

Some of Kirkwood's friends now admit there is to be a change. Teller is spoken of as entirely acceptable to Cameron, Logan and other Stalwarts, and, as a straw indicating which way the wind blows, it is mentioned that prominent Stalwarts have been holding frequent conversations with Sen. Teller during the past several days and his relations with them appear to have grown more intimately.

As an indication of the extent to which the report of Teller's appointment as Secretary of the Interior is credited in the Senate, it can be stated that 15 Republican Senators have applied for his seat, which is one of the most desirable in the chamber.

A singularly interesting case was lately referred to by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It was told by Mr. W. A. Davenport, connected with the house of Messrs. Butler, Pitkin & Co., 456 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvelous cure of Mr. Ezra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N. J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to a hospital when Mr. Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named.—*Cleveland (O.) Practical Farmer.*

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Many Soldiers and Heirs still entitled to Bounty and other allowances.
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News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The President has approved the anti-Polygamy bill.

The 800 persons expelled from Moscow for not having passports were Jews.

The crews of the fleet locked in the ice off St. Johns, N. B., number 1,100 men.

Heavy snow storm throughout Eastern Ontario yesterday; over a foot deep in sections.

A fire in Emod, Hungary, resulted in the destruction of 350 houses and the loss of nine lives.

Gen. Weaver has converted to Greenbackism Hon. H. S. Fairall, a Democratic leader in Iowa.

Isaac H. Brown, an old and well known citizen of Massillon, O., and a prominent Odd Fellow, is dead.

The number of hogs packed at St. Louis from November 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882, is placed at 316,379.

Pres. Arthur gave a complimentary dinner to General and Mrs. Grant last night. Covers were laid for 36.

The New York Herald says Gen. Ignatieff has ordered all Jewish chemists at St. Petersburg to sell their business.

Esther Seymour, of Sterling, Ill., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for brutally whipping a small child.

Judge Cox, of Minnesota, who has just been deposed from office, will try Dakota as a field for a thriving law practice.

Minister Hurlbut's resignation was requested and has been forwarded, and Minister Adams has been recalled from Bolivia.

Sen. Ben. Hill has improved so rapidly that he hopes soon to ride out. His physicians think the cancer has been entirely removed.

It is understood Rev. Fred Courtney, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, will accept the call to St. Paul's, Boston.

Gurney, ex-Mayor of Northampton, has instituted proceedings against Bradlaugh to compel him to perform his Parliamentary duties.

A British aeronaut left Dover, England, alone in a balloon yesterday afternoon, crossed the strait, and landed safely near Boulogne, France.

In the Superior Court of Chicago, Judge Gardner decided that certificates of membership in the Board of Trade are available as assets.

The cattle plague has reappeared in the vicinity of New York. A herd of 31 infected cows was recently exterminated in Putnam County.

Fire at Clifton Hill, Randolph County, Mo., destroyed all the business part of the town, excepting one store. Loss, $30,000; insurance unknown.

Jay Gould denies the statement that Russell Sage and himself have had a quarrel regarding the conduct of the "bull" campaign in Wall street.

Each of the 58 oyster pirates captured by the Governor of Virginia was given one year in the penitentiary, and the fleet of seven vessels was confiscated.

The Wabash Road reports for 1881 gross earnings of $14,467,798, operating expenses of $10,792,943, and a deficiency for the year of $2,472,038 in meeting all claims.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., with a bonded debt of $6,000,000, on which three years' interest is unpaid, has compromised by giving new 4 per cent. bonds for half the principal.

Simon Lauferty, traveller for H. Cohn & Bro., Rochester, N. Y., was killed by a Wabash train at Ft. Wayne. He was frightfully mutilated, his head being severed from the body.

It is reported at Brussels that an American lawyer named Goodhue has been arrested, charged with appropriating several million francs belonging to the Bishopric of Tournay.

Two tramps, who stole horses in Jefferson County, Mo., last week, were pursued and overtaken Saturday night in Franklin County. One of them was killed and the other mortally wounded.

A man named Hillier, 50 years old residing in Maywood, Ill., on Sunday placed a gun at the top of his forehead and shot away the entire top of his head. He was a wild, eccentric man, and had frequently threatened suicide.

The Attorney General of Texas has entered suit at Austin against the New Orleans, Texas and Pacific Railroad—Gould line—for forfeiture of charter, the company having failed to comply with its requirements.

The Senate confirmed Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court; United States Consuls—James Turner, Michigan, Amherstburg, Canada; Charles Emers, Michigan, Windsor, Ont.

The Connecticut House of Representatives refused to receive a resolution deploring the severe sentence of Sergeant Mason and asking the President to grant him an unconditional pardon and restore him to the army.

C. Haviland, an aged citizen of Chicago, whose right hip was permanently lamed by an accident on a car at Franklin and Madison streets, has been awarded damages of $10,000 against the West Division Railway.

The decision of Judge Gardner, that certificates of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade are subject to lien and seizure, has already caused suits to be instituted against three members by anxious creditors.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the famous New Orleans litigant, succeeded in clearing her son-in-law, J. Y. Christmas, on trial in the Criminal Court at Washington for the killing of W. G. Whitney, a son of Mrs. Gaines.

The United States House Appropriation Committee has struck out of the Postoffice Appropriation bill the Senate amendment restoring the franking privilege to Congressmen, so the question will not arise in the House save possibly on a conference report.

At North Vernon, Ind., Oscar W. Garrett, on trial for complicity in the murder of John Walton, who was assassinated by a negro named Frazer, was acquitted. Garret had been charged with having hired Frazer, at the request of Mrs. Walton, to kill her husband.

Judge Love of the United States Court at Keokuk, has decided that neglect of a telegraph company to send a message ordering the purchase of wheat options in Chicago does not entitle the plaintiff to recover, as the laws of Illinois prohibit option deals.

Gen. James A. Williams, of Iowa, is to deliver the annual address at the 15th annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which will be held at St. Louis May 10. Among the distinguished men who will be present are Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Pope, Auger, Stanley, Rosecrans, Logan, Palmer and Prentiss.

At Des Moines, Ia., small-pox has developed in the County jail, creating consternation among the inmates and among Court and County officers, the jail being under the Court House. The Court adjourned in haste. The premises are quarantined, and two convicts removed to the pest house. Doctors disagree on the diagnosis of the case.

Thirteen prisoners escaped from the jail in Detroit, all that were confined in one ward, but two, who refused to join the exodus. They sawed off one of the bars of the window at the end of the ward, and then made their escape into the jail yard, whence their exit was comparatively easy into the street. They were mostly confined on various charges of a minor character.

Superintendent of Insurance Moore, having refused to accept a bond of the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association of Pennsylvania, to do business in Ohio, the association, in the Supreme Court of this State, made application for a writ of mandamus. The Court refused to grant the writ on account of a difference between the laws of Ohio and Pennsylvania with reference to mutual insurance.

Rumors of war between China and Japan are multiplying.

John Laird, one of the indicted Blue Cut train robbers, has made a confession at Independence.

The strikers at Lawrence, Mass., are receiving much outside support, and feel greatly encouraged.

The Peruvian Minister to Washington says he knows nothing of the alleged protocol recently published.

Col. Foyer, commander of a New York Regiment during the war, killed himself in desperate poverty in Milwaukee.

There were 31 conversions at St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Sunday, and 24 at Wesley Chapel on Saturday evening.

In both branches of the Illinois Legislature resolutions were presented asking the President to pardon Sergeant Mason.

It is understood the Western Union has completed arrangements by which it will control all the principal telegraph lines in Canada.

The outbreak of smallpox in the jail at Des Moines proves to be a croton-oil fraud perpetrated by a burglar, in the hope of escape.

The scholars of the Cincinnati Public Schools, will devote the time of "morning exercises" each day during this week to the memory of Longfellow.

It is announced that D. W. Caldwell General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, intends to resign his position at an early date.

Democratic Senators have determined to resist the admission of Dakota, and have securred a recommittal of the report to the Committee on Territories.

Rabbi Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, was stricken with paralysis Sunday morning, and it is thought he cannot recover. He has numerous friends among all classes.

G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, gave a dinner to a distinguished party, Saturday, including Gens. Grant and Fitz John Porter, Sens. Hampton, Hoar and Pendleton.

In the star route service in the Pacific States and Territories, which cost annually under Gen. Brady $2,844,165, contracts for the same service have been made at $1,125,249.

The Painters' Assembly of St. Louis was in session Sunday, and not only revoked all permits allowing journeymen to work at the advanced wages asked, but ordered a general strike.

At Hillsboro, Texas, Friday night, Mrs. Judson Sweeny was murdered by her husband, being shot through the breast and her brains beaten out. Cause, jealousy. The murderer was jailed.

Officials are investigating along the line of the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railway, with the object of discovering a mine of which some Nihilists recently arrested gave information.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene Wednesday, April 19, to redistrict the State under the late apportionment act of Congress.

Sen. Hill, of Georgia, had another operation performed Saturday. Physicians say that there is no apprehension of a serious result, and there will be no necessity for another operation.

The proposed celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi has been abandoned, owing to the distress prevailing on account of the overflow.

United States Marshal Matthews arrested at Port Huron Saturday night Wm. Gough, indicted in Kansas a year ago for passing 69 five dollar counterfeit bills in 1879. He was sent to Topeka for trial.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections in the case of Mackey vs. Dibble, Second District of South Carolina, agreed to report to the full Committee in favor of seating Mackey.

The Spring Tooth Harrow Works at Albion, Mich., burned. The engine, boiler and office books were saved, and storeroom full of finished goods. Will rebuild within a month. Loss, $25,000; amply insured. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

Miss Phoebe Cozzens, the well-known woman suffrage advocate of St. Louis, has applied to Pres. Arthur to be appointed one of the five commissioners to reorganize Utah under the recent act of Congress. A numerously signed petition for her appointment will be sent to the President in a few days.

During an altercation at a disreputable house kept by a colored woman named Maggie Cousins, at Grand Rapids, a negro barber named W. A. Clark, assaulted the woman Cousins, when her father, John Henderson, came to her defense, and was shot dead by Clark. All parties were drunk. Clark was arrested.

Within a week the New York Garfield Club will send to Washington the names collected to petition the President to pardon Sergt. Mason. There are thus far 16,766 names on the list. J. H. Haverly sent 1,044 names, all from his 12 theatrical companies. George Shaffner, of the club, started West with 1,000 blank petitions.

UTAH.

Polygamists Resigning—The Newspapers on the Situation.

SALT LAKE, March 28.—In some cases, as of the City Council, where the body is empowered to fill vacancies, polygamists are resigning at once and monogamists are being elected to their places. What is gained is not apparent, for no one has proposed to supersede polygamists in office, save by election under existing laws.

The Mormon News comes out strong for the appointment of non-residents for election as Commissioners under the Edmunds bill. It says most of the appointees to Federal positions in the Territories are scallawags, but even these would suit them better than residents, because a commission of strangers would mean the failure of the schemes of the plotters. That is, things would be pretty much as they are. The Gentiles are the plotters referred to.

The Gentile Tribune says there are residents of Utah well qualified in every way who would willingly serve gratis rather than see the commission made up of men who do not understand the situation here and would possibly be hoodwinked, tricked or cajoled. The Gentiles consider the Mormon unanimity for a commission of strangers a strong argument against it.

PANAMA.

New Treaties Recommended—The Panama Canal.

PANAMA, March 17.—A resolution was submitted to the Colombia Congress calling upon the Executive to give a year's notice to the United States of the intention of the Government of Colombia to withdraw from the stipulations and obligations of the treaty of Dec. 12, 1846, between the two countries. It also authorizes the Executive to enter into new treaties with the United States and Spanish American Republics of the continent, with a view of conciliation, if possible, all the legitimate interests concerned in the free transit of the Isthmus of Panama, and more particularly with regard to the Interoceanic Canal enterprise. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 is particularly condemned as vague and not easy of interpertation and likely to bring about discord between the contracting parties. The resolution is supposed to pave the way for a joint guarantee of neutrality between the republics of the new and commercial nations of the old world in behalf of the Panama Canal.

Fight With Cowboys—"Curley Bill" Dead.

TOMBSTONE, March 27.—A reliable man just from Burleigh Springs, eight miles south of this city, states that a desperate fight took place there Saturday night between six men of the Earp party and nine cowboys, headed by the notorious "Curley Bill," who killed Marshal White, of Tombstone. The cowboys ambushed the Earps as they were approaching the Springs and poured a deadly fire inte them, wounding one man slightly and killing a horse. The Earps returned the fire and then charged upon the cowboys, who ran, leaving "Curley Bill" dead upon the field.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Sen. Sawyer presented a memorial from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce against the renewal of patents for steam grain shovels; also resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking Congress to take control of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal and open the same free to commerce.

Sen. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Vest's bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes or currency by National banks which may be organized or reorganized after July 1, 1882. Calendar.

House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo., passed.

The Senate spent a large portion of the morning hour upon the Life-saving Service bill. The proposition for five stations on the Florida coast was agreed to.

Sen. Pendleton moved to amend the section prohibiting the appointment of keepers and crews for political reasons, so as to extend it to the General Superintendent, District Superintendents and Inspectors.

Sen. Conger criticized this as an attempt to restrict the President's appointing power.

Sen. Pendleton explained his purpose was to include only appointees of the Secretary of the Treasury, and modified his amendment accordingly, which was carried on a party vote—25 to 23.

Sen. Conger's call for the yeas and nays was met by cries from the Democratic side, "Too late," and the Chair so ruled.

Sen. Lowell moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the payment of men employed at different stations in proportion to the services rendered, provided the same shall not exceed $50 per month. Adopted.

The bill then passed—yeas, 46; nays, 8.

Sen. George was granted indefinite leave of absence.

Sen. Kellogg reported a bill appropriating $6,000,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers—$5,000,000 to be expended on the Mississippi and $1,000,000 on the Missouri, in accordance with plans recommended by the Mississippi River Commission.

The joint resolution for printing Blaine's Garfield memorial address, passed.

The Tariff Commission discussion was resumed, and Miller (N. Y.) gave some reasons for his belief in protection. Morgan having asked a question about wood pulp, Miller said the business of paper and wood pulp manufacture, in which he was engaged, he believed to be as honorable as any which engaged the attention of gentlemen interested in breaking down our manufacturers, and thereby reducing the American laborer's wages. He added that by the operations of patents and of tariffs the business was oppressively burdened, and that he wanted to say through the press of the country, which had denounced him for being engaged in that business, that the time would come when it would realize that the efforts put forth by himself and his associates had done more than all others to solve the question of cheap paper and cheap books.

Sen. Sherman spoke of the efforts made by the Treasury Department to secure legislation at different times within a period of four years so as to enforce the revenue laws in regard to sugar duties, and detailed like efforts by the Department to counteract and prevent frauds in the artificial coloring of sugars so as to change them from higher to low grades, in order to make higher duties. Although it had been shown that the failure to pass a bill regulating duties involved a loss to the Government of $3,000,000 a year, all efforts at legislation had proved inefficient pending a general adjustment of the tariff. He read the recent decision of the Supreme Court to show that under the existing law the coloring process by the manufacturers was not a fraud, but to become such this must take place subsequent to the manufacture. These and like tariff defects in regard to hoop iron, steel blooms, and other articles in iron and steel manufactures, had grown out of the confusion of ad valorem and specific duties, caused by the revolution in manufacturing within the last 20 years since the laws were passed. In view of the press of business he thought a short bill including these items was all that could be looked for at the present session, and that a general revision should be left to the Commission of civilians, on the Morrill plan, to report at the next session.

General debate on the bill will close Tuesday, after which amendments may be offered under the five-minute rule.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) called attention to the fact that the resolution relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britian had not yet been acted upon by the Committee, and said: "If something is not done, and our Minister has not demanded his passport, I shall move his impeachment."

Mr. Wilson, member of the Committee, stated the resolution had not yet been reported back because the Committee desired to obtain all necessary information. There were no laches on the part of the Committee.

Mr. Robinson replied that would make his question of impeachment unnecessary.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private business.

A bill was reported appropriating $6,863,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calender. Two hours were consumed in discussion of the first bill on the calendar referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the captors of the ram "Albemarle," when at last the bill was laid aside favorably. Another debate arose upon the next bill for the relief of the heirs and next of kin of James B. Armstrong, opposition to the measure being based on the fact that the heirs were disloyal. Pending action the Committee rose and reported the "Albemarle" bill, and it was passed.

Recess followed until 7:30 P. M., the evening session being for consideration of the pension bills on the private calendar.

Thirty-seven bills passed at the evening session, and the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Sen. Garland reported a bill to establish an Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

Sen. Allison offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to inquire what legislation if any is necessary to define the meaning of the words "Indian country," as used in the revised statutes. He explained it was necessitated by a decision by Judge McCrary that the intercourse act of 1834, in which the words occurred, is repealed by a construction of a section of the revised statutes. He added if there is no "Indian country," there are, of course, no criminal laws that can be enforced in the Territory known by that term. Adopted.

Sen. Vest moved to recommit to the Committee on Territories the bill for the admission of Dakota.

After discussion the motion prevailed.

The bill passed granting pensions to the widows of Presidents Garfield, Tyler and Polk.

The Tariff Commission bill coming up, VanWyck and Anthony advocated a Commission of Congressmen, while Brown favored a civilian Commission.

The agricultural appropriation bill, with amendments, was reported back. The amendments change the House items as follows: Appropriations of $25,600 for experimental manufacture of sorghum sugar, and $10,000 for combination experiments in connection with the manufacture of sugar from beets and for the cultivation of beets, were reduced to one item of $10,000 for all such purposes. The House provision appropriating $20,000 for investigating the habits of insects injurious to agriculture, and $5,000 for continuing the exploration of the breeding places of Rocky Mountain locusts, were consolidated and the aggregate reduced to $5,000, and the Committee wholly strike out the House item of $5,000 for procuring and publishing data respecting the agricultural needs of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The general appropriation for collecting agricultural statistics was increased from $75,000 to $80,000, and the item on investigating the subject of forestry from $7,000 to $10,000. The Committee insert $5,000 for resurfacing roads and walks of the Agricultural Department grounds. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Haskell (by request)—Authorizing the Department of Justice to audit the claims of medical experts at the Guiteau trial. It provides that experts shall not be paid in excess of $25 per day for each day of actual attendance.

By Mr. King—For the appointment of a Joint Committee of five Senators and 10 Representatives to proceed forthwith to the Mississippi Valley to investigate the present disastrous floods and to report what measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the same.

By Mr. Caswell—Authorizing the issue of $25,000,000 fractional currency in denominations of 25 and 50 cents in exchange for a like amount of legal tenders, which shall be cancelled.

By Mr. Phelps—To establish a Department of Industry, with a Secretary of Industry, who shall be a Cabinet officer. It provides for Bureaus of Agriculture, Fishery, Mining, Manufactures, Commerce, Statistics and Education, the head of each Bureau to be known by the title of Commissioner, appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

By Mr. Haskell—To authorize the Department of Justice to audit and allow for services of experts summoned by the Government in the Guiteau trial, provided they shall not be paid in excess of $25 per day, and provided any allowance heretofore made shall be deducted.

By Mr. Thomas—Appropriating $6,863,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river and for continuing works already begun, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mississippi River Commission.

By Mr. Hardenburg—To charge the ad valorem tax of 30 per cent on imports of burlaps and articles manufactured of flax, jute or hemp or manufactures of which these constitute the chief component part, except such as are suitable for bagging for cotton, to 3½ cents per running yard, not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, with 3 mills per ounce additional weight; also an additional advalorem duty of 40 per cent on all bags, cotton bags and bagging, except bags for cotton, an additional duty of 2 cents per bag; and on all colored or partly colored manufactures of jute, hemp or flax, 8 cents per square yard; also to change the 25 per cent advalorem duty on jute yarns to 3 cents per pound.

By Mr. Cox—To repeal the act requiring what is known as "the iron clad oath" as a condition precedent to holding offices, serving upon jury, or to the acquirement of any rights under the laws of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior sent a response to the resolution calling for an estimate of the amount required to pay pensions of survivors of Mexican and Indian wars prior to 1846. It is estimated that $65,380,480 will be required to pay Mexican war pensions and $28,201,632 to pay pensions of Indian wars—aggregate, $93,982,112.

Some bills relating to the District of Columbia passed, and the bill incorporating the Garfield memorial hospital came up. Mr. Neal, (O.) explained the only purpose of the bill was to make the corporation perpetual.

Mr. Cobb (Ind.) predicted if the bill should pass the Government of the United States will be called upon to erect a building and maintain the institution.

Mr. Humphrey (Wis.) thought the incorporators should have recourse to the general incorporation law for the accomplishment of their purpose.

Mr. Blount (Ga.) said some incorporators under the cover of the name of Garfield, and pretending to seek to erect a memorial to him, came here asking to accomplish by that means what they had failed heretofore upon its merits. It was mockery of the name of Garfield for them to come in here with this old measure, and he trusted the House would repudiate the spirit which had been shown.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) offered an amendment, providing that whenever the corporation shall apply to Congress for aid any appropriation made for that purpose shall operate as a repeal of this act.

Pending action the bill and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Holman (Ind.) recommitted, with instructions to the Committee to report an amendment to the general incorporation law of the District of Columbia by means of which the hospital can be incorporated and be perpetual. Under the present law no association can be incorporated for a longer period than 20 years.

FRESH TROUBLES

In Ireland Between Rent and Anti Rent Payers—A Priest Arrested and in Jail.

DUBLIN, March 26.—The recent shooting affair near Thurlis, Tipperary, was a sanguinary skirmish. About 30 men attacked the house of a farmer suspected of paying rent. While the party were firing into the house, three policemen in ambush fired upon them. The moonlighters fled, and were pursued by the policemen, who fired 20 rounds of buckshot at them. The road was subsequently discovered to be stained with blood for a distance of over half a mile, and one of the party, who had fallen at the first fire, was found near the attacked house mortally wounded.

At Rathdowney, County Queens, Saturday, Rev. Mr. Feehan, a priest, was prosecuted for using seditious language. The charge was that he read at a meeting a paper purporting to be a statement of the Bishop of Nevada, that if he (the Bishop) had been imprisoned as a suspect he would have issued a manifesto calling the people to arms, instead of urging them to pay no rent. The Magistrate ordered Father Feehan to find £400 bail or go to prison for six months. Father Feehan refused to give bail and was taken to Maryborough prison. He was made to travel 20 miles across the country, escorted by cavalry and infantry, the authorities fearing a collision with the populace if he should be taken by railway. Rathdowney was crowded with troops and police during the hearing of the case, and the people forbidden to assemble. On the arrival of Father Feehan at Maryborough, the tradesmen closed their shops, although it was market day.

SERG'T MASON.

Pres. White, of Cornell University, Protests Against His Pardon.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The tide of public feeling in regard to Mason's contemplated pardon seems to be turning. The Post of yesterday published a long letter protesting against what it entitles "The gush over Mason." Pres. White, of Cornell, is out in an open letter to a friend in which the writer says that he believes that could the voice of Garfield reach us he would protest against it. The gentleman further remarked: "It is a terrible matter for any person to decide that he is called upon to put a fellow being to death in defiance of the law; but when the person making such a decision and acting upon it is a soldier discharging a soldier's most sacred duty, the offense becomes doubly criminal. Personally I have sympathy for him and his family, but my sympathies are yet strong for the families of those who have been and of those who are hereafter to be murdered with impunity under our present loose system of dealing with murderers. As long as any man who feels like committing a murder feels that with the resources of legal chicanery and with laxity of American public opinion toward crime, the chances are strongly that he will escape punishment, just so long we shall have cause for yet more bitter regret."

PENSIONS.

Suggestions Submitted by Commissioner Dudley.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has written a letter to the select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, regarding the 800 additional pension clerks asked for by him in order to settle the enormous number of pension claims now on file. He says if the request for an increased number is granted the clerks should be selected, other things being nearly equal, from ex Union soldiers, their sons, widows or daughters, and other things being equal or nearly so, Republicans should be preferred, but they should be divided among the States and Territories in proportion to the vote each casts to the whole vote of the country, taking into consideration the distribution of those now employed, and in his judgment the Republican vote should be the basis, inasmuch as this is a Republican Administration, allowing the Democratic vote as a basis whenever the pendulum shall swing the other way and the Aministration pass into Democratic hands.

The Portrait of Mrs. Hayes.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The large portrait of Mrs. Hayes, which was painted at such great expense for the Temperance ladies of the United States, to be hung upon the wall of the east room of the Executive Mansion, rests upon the floor of one of the rooms, there being no unoccupied space large enough to receive it on the walls of the room for which it was intended. "The King is dead; long live the King."

For Mason's Pardon.

WILKESBARRE, March 25.—A petition for the pardon of Mason, containing 5,000 names, was sent to the President to-day. One hundred dollars will be forwarded to Philadelphia next week, to be added to the 10-cent subscription fund for Betty and the baby.

BLAINE INTERVIEWED.

His Idea of the Chili-Peruvian Question—Criticising Trescott's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Post prints an interview with ex-Sec. Blaine on the latest phase of the Chili-Peruvian question. Mr. Blaine said he was not able to give an exhaustive review of the question, but the general result was precisely what he had predicted when Mr. Trescott's instructions were revoked. "What do you mean by the general result?" inquired the reporter.

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "as I said in January, Peru is to be despoiled and destroyed, and that the profits of spoliation will be divided between Chili and English bondholders and speculators who furnished her the money and guns and iron clads that destroyed Peru. It is so advertised in the Chilian newspapers by the Treasury Department of Chili. They have issued a decree asking for bids for 1,000,000 tons of guano to be extracted from the guano beds of Peru now in possession of Chili. Every cargo must be paid for, so the advertisement runs, in good sterling exchange, English money. Mark you, at 90 days' sight. One-half goes to Chili and one-half to English bondholders, and Chili binds herself to deposit 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the guano in the Bank of England.

"Did Mr. Trescott agree to this?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. Trescott was forbidden," said Mr. Blaine, "to say one word about it, and not permitted even to interpose a protest."

"How forbidden?"

"How?" said Mr. Blaine, "why, in explicit terms. See, here is what my successor in the State Department said in his letter to Mr. Trescott revoking his previous instructions, (reading from a recently printed volume of Chili-Peruvian dispatches): The President wishes in no manner to dictate or make any authoritative utterance to either Peru or Chili as to the merits of the controversy existing between those Republics as to what indemnity should be asked or given, as to the change of boundaries or as to the personnel of the Government of Peru. The President recognizes Peru and Chili to be independent Republics, to which he has no right or inclination to dictate. Of course," continued Mr. Blaine, "when Mr. Trescott was thus made powerless Chili and the English bondholders had it all their own way, with none to molest or make them afraid."

"Then it would seem as if Mr. Trescott's visit has turned out in the interest of English speculators?" suggested the reporter.

"Undeniably," said Mr. Blaine. "Because Mr. Trescott, under Mr. Frelinghuysen's instructions, has stood there as a constant witness that the United States would not in any event intervene if the indemnity demanded took the last dollar of Peru's property and the last acre of Peru's territory. Mr. Trescott was specially instructed not to say one word in protest or opposition."

"How did Mr. Trescott come to sign this recent protocol?" asked the reporter.

"I do not understand that he has signed any protocol. The dispatches are a little confused, but you will observe that the result to Chili and Peru is exactly the same, whether our good offices in aid of the protocol should be used or not. It is merely a question as to whether we would actively aid, or simply agree not to hinder."

"Does not the protocol change at all previous demands of Chili?"

"I think," said Mr. Blaine, "it enlarges those demands somewhat beyond the indemnities asked before Mr. Trescott arrived. Naturally enough, when Chili found the United States was sure not to interfere she took all she wanted. She added, I think, the district Tacna to her previous demands, besides a large strip of territory north of Tarapaca. As I understand Chili's demands now they include, first, absolute annexation of Tarapaca and the large strip of territory immediately north of it. These include all the nitrates and the great bulk of the guano. Second, Chili holds and occupies the districts of Arica and Tacna nominally for 10 years, to be then released to Peru on payment of $20,000,000, which they leave her no more powers to pay than if it were $20,000,000,000. Arica and Tacna may therefore be considered permanently annexed. Third, the Lobas islands are to be seized and held by Chili so long as there is any guano on them. They have heretofore taken the very richest districts of Peru, including all the nitrates and all her guanos, just as they designed in the outset, only they were not then as sure as they are now that the United States would permit it. When these conditions were submitted to Mr. Trescott he was graciously told that his good offices would be accepted to urge them upon Peru, but if Peru refused to accede to them, that his good offices must be considered at an end."

"That can hardly be considered courteous to the United States," queried the reporter.

"Why should Chili be courteous to the United States?" replied Mr. Blaine, "Nations, like individuals, depend for their position upon their power and will so assert. When Uriah Heep thanked God he was a 'umble man, Master Copperfield took him at his word. When our Minister of War instructed Mr. Trescott to make no authoritative utterance, but merely to be seen and not heard, and to act the part of weakness and humility, Chili naturally concluded she could use the power of this great Government as she chose, and thus sought to make Mr. Trescott aid her designs upon Peru."

THE NEW COMET.

Observations of a Cincinnati Astronomer.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Commercial says: A new comet was discovered by Mr. Charles S. Wells, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., on the 18th of March. It apppeared as a very bright small object in the constellation Hercules, with a tail about one-fifth of the moon in length. The discovery was announced by telegraph to the world, since which nothing has been said about it.

It appears, however, from two subsequent observations taken at the observatory, and a rough computation of its orbit, that this comit is likely to make something of a sensation before we have done with it. It is approaching the earth—or the earth and comet are approaching each other—at the rate of 2,000,000 miles a day. It is at present some 156,000,000 of miles from the earth, and 180,000,000 from the sun, toward which it is traveling at an accelerated rate, and will continue to do so until about the middle of June, when it will pass its perihelion, at a distance from the sun of less than 10,000,000 miles.

But 10 comets are known to have approached the sun so nearly, but no apprehensions are felt that it will not be able to swing clear of the orb of day, and shoot off into space again with amazing rapidity. Unfortunately, its greatest brilliancy will happen at a time when it will be invisible in the northern hemisphere, but after passing its perihelion it is likely to appear, like the great comet of 1881, in our northern sky, and for some time be an object of surpassing interest. Further observations may correct some of these estimates of its development, but it is certain to add very much to the interest of celestial manifestations during the Summer months.

Mason's Case—Public Printer and Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Judge Advocate General has submitted a report to the Secretary of War on Sergt. Mason's case. He holds that Mason is not lawfully confined, and the proceedings of the court martial are invalid.

The President nominated Sterling P. Rounds, of Chicago, Public Printer; Lewis Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky; John K. Faulkner, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville; A. J. Auxier, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, and Erwin A. Ireland, United States Marshal for Eastern District of Utah. Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson is nominated for Postmistress at Louisville.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1882.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 6 ℘ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5@6 ℘ cent. Bar silver, 113⅝c. Sterling Exchange steady; $4.86½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for sight. Government bonds unchanged. State securities dull, except Louisiana consols, which were 1 ℘ cent. higher. Railroad bonds active and higher. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market became active and the general list sold down ⅛@1⅛ ℘ cent., latter in Louisville & Nashville; Houston & Texas advanced 2¾, Memphis & Charleston 3, Mobile & Ohio 1½ and Richmond & Danville 2 ℘ cent.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101⅛; U. S. 5's extended, 103¼; 4½'s coupons, 114⅝; 4's coupons, 119⅛c; Pacific sixes of 95 126.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$1,097,100
Specie, increase	21,400
Legal tenders, decrease	196,900
Deposits, increase	1,441,200
Circulation, increase	21,000
Reserve, increase	184,800

Banks now hold $3,338,100 in excess of legal requirements.

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $369,955,700; bonds deposited during the week, $1,087,700; bonds withdrawn during the week, $1,391,700. National bank currency outstanding: Currency notes, $360,723,067; gold notes, $887,969. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $720,940, and internal revenue receipts to $411,469. The Treasurer received $259,000 in National bank notes for redemption.

STATE STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.	Mon
Old Tennessees	49¼	49½	49½	49¾	49½	50
New Tennes'e's	49¼	49½	49½	49½	49	49
Old Virginia's	33	35	33	33	35	34
Va. con. '85, pf'd	13	13	13	13	14	15¼
Missouri 6's	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½	113½
Louisiana 7½'s	64½	64½	64⅜	64¼	64¼	64¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.	Mon
U. S. 6's extend	101	101	101	101	101	101⅛
U. S. 5's extend	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	102¾	103¼	103½
U. S. 4½'s, coup	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 4's, coup	118½	118½	118¼	118⅜	119	119⅜
Sterling, sight	489¼	489½	489½	489½	489½	489½
Sterling, 60 day	485¾	486	486	486	486½	487¼
Pacific 6's of '95	126	126	126	126	126	126

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 21 and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 7,800,595	$ 6,134,617
Previously reported	80,180,842	66,109,668
Total since Jan. 1	$87,990,427	$72,244,285

The following shows the imports of general merchandise and dry goods at the Port of New York for the week ending March 25, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

For the week:	1881	1882.
Dry goods	$ 2,108,511	$ 2,418,625
General merchandise	8,830,250	5,359,127
Total for the week	$ 9,937,761	$ 7,777,752
Previously reported	89,458,804	106,929,217
Total since Jan. 1	$98,396,565	$114,706,969

The exports of specie for the week ending March 25, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 206,471	$ 254,320
Previously reported	2,749,759	12,496,982
Total since Jan 1	$2,956,230	$12,751,302

The imports of specie for the week ending March 25, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$3,425,849	$ 111,511
Previously reported	7,720,473	830,088
Total since Jan. 1	$11,146,322	$941,599

The business situation during the past week was still more encouraging than on the one immediately preceding. In many branches of industry the improvement was quite marked, and with a firm tone to all branches of business and a conservative feeling to go no faster than healthy trade will justify, the certainty of a profitable trade during the remainder of the year seems to be ensured.

Special reports from London and Liverpool are as follows:

LONDON, March 28—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat, not much doing. Arrived Corn, nothing offering. To arrive Wheat, not much doing. To arrive Corn steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—1:00 P. M.—Wheat steady. Corn strong at 6s.6d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in good demand.

On Tuesday of last week cash No. 2 Red Wheat brought 135c in this market; on Wednesday it was about 1c higher, but on Thursday it dropped to 133¼c; on Friday it noted 134½c; on Saturday it strengthened to 135c, and yesterday the price was 134¾c, showing a decline for the week of ¼c.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, March 27.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: There has been a short spell of wintry weather, but crops continue to look wonderfully well. Provincial markets are sparingly supplied with English wheat, and finest samples are generally 6d@1s. higher. Flour has been more difficult to sell and occasionally cheaper. Foreign wheat closed less buoyant. Foreign flour cheaper. The quantity afloat is continually increasing, although a large proportion is American. Flour not very saleable and tends to clog the market. Maize more difficult of sale, although occasionally 30s.3d was paid for mixed American. On Wednesday cargoes were very quiet and Red Winter declined 6d. Twelve cargoes arrived, of which four sold and one was withdrawn. Five California and two Oregon cargoes remain. Forward trade very inanimate. Sales of English wheat during the week, 35,722 qrs. at 44s.5d ℘ qr., against 32,119 qrs. at 43s.1d ℘ qr. for the corresponding week last year.

Information from various sections of the Union during the week just closed shows the growing wheat to be in excellent condition. In California, where some apprehension was felt that on account of drouth the wheat crop would be a partial failure, the outlook is now quite encouraging, as rains and snow have fallen in sufficient quantity to moisten the ground and give renewed vigor to the growing wheat. In Europe the crops are looking unusually well, especially in Great Britain, and the indications at present are that the world's supply of wheat after the harvest of 1882 will be the largest ever known. This, in the minds of many dealers, seems sufficient to warrant lower prices in the near future, as no more wheat will be purchased than is necessary to meet consumptive demands until the new crop is placed upon the market; and it must be admitted that the numbers who believe in lower prices are not few. But there is a different view to be taken. The stocks in store are steadily decreasing—the visible supply now being 9¾ millions of bushels of wheat and 3,260,410 bushels of corn less than a year ago at a corresponding period. The amount of wheat and corn to come forward will prove disappointing to those who believe that there is a large quantity yet in farmers' hands. With a less amount by 13,650,000 bushels of wheat and corn in sight than last year at this time, and a constant, if not rapid, lessening of the amount in store weekly, with a larger home demand for wheat and corn than a year since, and a considerable amount of that now in store at certain grain centers "off grade," with harvest yet three months distant in the winter wheat sections, there is every reason to believe that the prices of wheat—especially Toledo wheat—will rule as high as at present, and very likely higher. The appearance of a beautiful day, with bright sunshine, has its effect to weaken the market, it is true, but even when the weather becomes settled and nice weather is the rule and not the exception, it will very likely dawn upon the minds of operators that the demand for wheat to supply the country will more than counterbalance fine days and sunshine, and that this demand will cause prices to show strength instead of weakness.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange the movement in cash Wheat was unimportant, less being done even than on yesterday. Spot Amber, no sales.

In White Wheat but one sale was made, that of No. 1 White Michigan, at a decline of 1c, 134c.

Red Wheat very much neglected for cash. No. 2, one trade at ¼c better price, 135c. No. 3 Red, new inspection, 125c. Rejected Wheat, 95c for two lots.

For future delivery there was more done in the aggregate than on the previous day, but the number of sales was less. The market was steady on a slightly lower basis than at the previous session. Seller March and April neglected. Seller May, 134⅛c, no change. Seller June brought 131⅝c until the last sale was reached, which marked 131⅜c. Seller July, 115¼c, ¼c down. Seller August, 111⅛@111c, latter to close.

There was more done in cash Corn than at yesterday's session, and prices were higher on all grades excepting High-mixed, which went light at an unchanged figure, 71¼c. No. 2 Corn ⅛c higher at 70c. Rejected Corn, 69⅞c, ⅝c up. In options one sale for June delivery at 70c was all that was done.

Oats—No sales.

Clover Seed was less active at unchanged prices. Prime Medium $4.80; Prime Mammoth, no sales. No. 2 Medium, $4.60. Prime, seller March, $4.80.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Wheat neglected; hard Duluth nominal at 160c. Corn quiet and strong; 2 cars new white, 80c; 5 cars No. 2 Toledo, 75c. Other grains inactive.

DETROIT, March 28.—Flour at $6 00@6 25. Wheat nothing doing; No. 1 white, spot, 131c; seller March, —c; seller April, 131¼c; seller May, 134⅛c; seller June, 130¼c; seller July, 126⅛c; seller August, 111⅛c; seller September, 112c; seller the year, —c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 2 red, nominal. Receipts—wheat, 6,000; shipments, none.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Wheat—The noon board closed very dull and lower; 141⅛c for No. 2 hard; 128c for No. 2 fresh; 127c seller March; 127¾c seller April; 129⅛c seller May; 128⅛c seller June; 125⅝c seller July; 113c seller August; seller the year nominal; 113c for No. 3; No. 4, and rejected nominal. Receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; family, $5 80@6 00; fancy, $6 50@7 00. Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 135@136c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 71¾c; white, —c. Oats dull and lower, No. 2 mixed 50@50½c. Rye steady at 91c. Barley firm at 100c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $18 00. Lard quiet at $10 75. Bulk meats steady and unchanged at $6 75@9 70. Bacon firm and unchanged at $7 75@10 37½@11 00. Whisky quiet at 116c. Combination sales of finished goods, 600 bbls, on a basis of 116c.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so charcteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

KANSAS CITY, March 27—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 8,057 bu; shipments, 8,723 bu; in store, 155,468 bu; market firm and higher; No. 2, cash, 118c bid, 119c asked; April, 119c bid, no offerings; No. 3, cash, 98½c; April, 98c bid, 99½c asked. Corn—Receipts, 41,764 bu; shipments, 12,939 bu; in store, 97,335 bu; market firmer and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 62@62½c; April, 62½c bid, 63⅛c asked; May, 64c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, 72½c bid, 74c asked. Oats—No. 2, cash, 47½c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 73c bid, 78c asked. Eggs—market steady at 13c ℘ doz. Butter steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Wheat steady, but closing easier; 135@135¼c cash; 130c seller April; 128¾c seller May; 128⅝c seller June; 125¼c seller July. Corn, cash, firm; options easier; 66½c cash; 68½c seller May; 68c seller June; 68⅛c seller July. Oats weak and lower; 43c cash; 45⅞c seller May; 45⅝c seller June. Rye 81@82c. Barley, 100@103c. Whisky, 118c. Pork weak and lower; $17 00 bid cash; seller April; $22 50 seller May; $22 45 seller June. Lard firm and higher; $10 90 cash; $11 05 seller April; $11 17½ seller May; $11 27½ seller June. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; market fairly active; some sales 5c higher; light, $6 20@6 70; mixed packing, $6 25@6 70; heavy packing and shipping, $6 80@7 40. Cattle—Receipts, 5,700 head; market slow and easier; exports, $6 60@7 30; good to choice shipping, $6 20@6 50; common to fair, $5 10@5 90; mixed butchers' $3 00@5 00; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 90.

NEW YORK March 28.—Flour—Receipts, 11,000 bbls.; sales, 13,000 bbls; market firm; moderate trade. Wheat unsettled; opening ⅛@¾c lower; afterwards strong and recovered; sales, 688,000 bu No. 2 red, seller April, 143¾@144c; seller May, 141½@142¼c; seller June, 137@137¾c; seller July, 125@125⅛c; —c bu do seller August, —c. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed western spot, 71@78c; futures, 75¾@76⅛c; sales 210,000 bu. Oats a shade better; western, 53@59c; sales, 85,000 bu, including No. 2 seller April, 52c; seller May, 51@51⅛c. Beef steady; new extra, $11 50. Pork quiet and firm; spot new mess, $17 50@17 62½, old, $16 50@16 62½. Lard a trifle better; steam rendered at $11 10. Butter firm; western, 15@43c; Elgin creamery, 45c. Cheese firm at 2@13c. Sugar firm. Molasses firm. Petroleum firm. Rice strong. Coffee steady. Freights unchanged. Spirits turpentine dull at 57½c. Rosin firm at $2 37½@2 42½. Tallow firm at 7⅝c. Eggs dull at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour—Market firm but less active; low grades, $3 00@4 25; Ohio extra, $4 50@4 75; do choice, $5 00; western and Pennsylvania extras, $4 75@5 25; Minnesota extra, $7 00@7 25; Pennsylvania extra family medium, $6 12½; do good, $6 25; Ohio extra families, $6 50@7 30; St. Louis family, choice, $7 25; Minnesota patents, choice, $8 25; winter patents, $7 75@8 25; Ohio new process, $7 62½@7 75. Wheat strong; moderate speculative inquiry; No. 2 Red at grain depot, —; No. 2 Red seller March, 138½@140¼c. Corn in fair demand; sail mixed on track, 76½c; steamer on track, 76c; No. 3 do, —c; rejected on track, —c; sail mixed seller March, —@—c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 white, —c; No. 2 do, 56@57c; No. 3 do, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 53½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened lower and slow, closing at inside figures; No. 2 red, 130@131c cash; 130⅜c seller April; 131⅛@132¼c seller May; 124⅛@125⅛c seller June; 110½@110⅝c seller July; 105@105¾c seller the year; No. 3 do, 122½c bid; No. 4 do 116c bid. Corn lower, closing at inside figures; 67¾@68½c cash; 68½@68⅝c seller April; 68⅜@69c seller May; 68⅞@69c seller June; 69¼@69⅝c seller July; 52@52½c seller the year. Oats higher for options; cash lower; 47½@48⅛c bid cash; 46⅛c bid seller April; 46¾@47c seller May; 45¾@45⅞c seller June. Rye slow; 82c bid. Barley quiet at 75@100c. Lead dull at $4 62½. Butter unchanged. Eggs quiet at 13c. Whisky steady at 117c. Pork slow; jobbing $1 65@17 75. Dry salt meats slow and unchanged. Bacon firm at $7 75; short ribs $10 50; short clear $10 87½. Lard firm; small lots at $10 60@10 75. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, — bu; barley, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, — bu; barley, — bu.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour quiet and steady; western superfine, $3 10@4 75; do extra, $4 75@5 85; family, $6 25@7 75. Wheat—western dull and lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, 137⅝c asked; seller March, 137⅜c asked; seller April, —c; seller May, —c; seller June, —c; seller July, —c; seller August, —c. Corn—western dull; mixed spot, 76c; seller March —c; seller April, —c; seller May, —c; seller June, —c; seller August, —c; steamer, —c. Oats higher and more active; western white, 54@56c; mixed, 52@54c; Pennsylvania, 53@56c. Rye quiet at 93@100c. Hay—market unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15 00@18 00. Provisions unchanged; firm; mess pork, $17 75@18 50. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7 75@10 50. Bacon—shoulders, $8 62½; clear rib sides, $11 50. Hams, $13@13 50. Lard, refined, $11 75. Butter firm and unchanged; western packed, 18@46c; roll, 25@32c. Eggs firmer at 15@16c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 7⅞@8⅛c. Coffee firm; rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9@10c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9½c. Whisky steady at 118@119c. Freight to Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,943 bbls; wheat, 9,542 bu; corn, 10,821 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; rye, — bu. Shipments—Wheat, — bu; corn, 23,328 bu. Sales—Wheat, 251,500 bu; corn, 80,850 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 100 head; firm and scarce; light to good Yorkers, $6 15@6 60; packing $6 20@6 60; butchers' to fancy, $6 75@7 20; pigs $5 90@6 10.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,176 head; market active and 10@15c higher than last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,700 head; market slow. Philadelphias, $7 25@7 50; Yorkers, $6 60@6 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,200 head; market firm at last week's prices.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 603 head; shipments, 418 head; market steady and unchanged; native steers, $5 25@5 80; cows, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,784 head; shipments, 837 head; market firmer; sales at $5 00@6 70; bulk at $6 00@6 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 217 head; shipments, 217 head; market nominally unchanged; good to choice native muttons, $4 25@5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Cattle—Market active; sales, 2,400 head; prime, $7 50@7 75; good, $6 50@6 87½; medium, $5 25@6 75; common, $5 25@6 75.

Sheep—Market fair; sales, 8,000 head; prime, $7 00@7 25; good, $6 62½@6 75; medium $5 75@6 50; common, $5 00@5 62½; lambs $5 5@7 50.

Hogs—Market active; sales, 3,000 head; prime $10 00@10 25; good, $9 75@10 00; medium $9 00@9 50; common, $8 50@9 00.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 854 head; market more active, offerings light and prices a shade higher, quality considered; very best, $7 00@7 75; first quality, $6 50@6 75; medium, $4 50@6 00; ordinary, $3 00@4 00; most sales at $6 00@7 00.

Swine—Receipts, 5,182 head; fair supply and moderate demand at $8 50@9 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,620 head; sheep quoted at $4 00@7 00; lambs, $3 00@5 50.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; consigned through, 172 cars; demand active and prices advanced 15@20c; extra steers, $7 00@7 25; choice, $6 40@6 75; good shippers, $6 00@6 40; fair to medium, $5 65@5 90; light steers, $5 50@5 75; mixed butchers', $4 75@5 25; light western stockers, $3 75@4 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head consigned through 18 cars; market dull and unchanged; quality good; extra sheep, $7 15@7 25; fair to good western, $6 00@6 75; common, $5 50@5 75; western lambs, $—@—; Canada lambs, $—@—.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; consigned through 50 cars; market dull and unchanged; good to choice Yorkers, $6 90@7 10; light do, $6 65@6 80; good medium weights, $7 15@7 25; extra Philadelphias, $7 35; pigs, $6 00@6 50.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 22,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head; general demand fair, but market weak and 10c lower; common to good mixed, $6 20@6 65; heavy packing and shipping, $6 80@7 25; Philadelphias and larders, $7 30@7 50; light hogs, $6 25@6 65; skips and culls, $5 00@6 00; pens pretty well cleared, but poor light hogs closed very weak.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head; shipments 4,200 head; all short of choice shipping 10c lower; exports, $6 75@7 30; good to choice shipping steers, $6 20@6 80; common to fair, $5 40@5 85; mixed butchers', $3 00@5 75; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market dull but steady; corn-fed sheep, $4 50@5 90; inferior to fair, $4 25@5 00; medium to good, $5 50@5 80; choice to extra, $6 10@6 30; native muttons, $5 00@6 20.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: There has been a very fair business doing in wool, but so far as prices are concerned the market lacks tone, and recent prices are difficult to realize for any grade, not excepting No. 1 fleeces or fine delaine and combing. There is an indifference on the part of manufacturers not easily accounted for, as they purchase cautiously and are not disposed to stock up to any extent. The suspension of work in the Pacific Mills must interfere with the demand for combing wools, but No. 1 fleeces, the stock of which is comparatively small, are about as difficult to sell as fine wools, except at concessions, which most holders are not willing to make. The advices from abroad are still quite favorable. The London sales have now been in progress near four weeks and prices have been fully sustained throughout the entire sale with a spirited competition. Australia wools have been rather an exception for some weeks past. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been quite small. Combing and delaine selections are quiet and rather easier. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces have been in fair demand. California wool has been in moderate demand. Pulled wools have been in fair demand and market firm.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XX and above, 42@47½c; Ohio sorts, 43½c; Michigan X, 40@42c; combing and delaine, 45@48c; Texas, —@—c; Territory, 19@22c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 20@36c; California spring, 20@35c; California fall, 14@27c; super and extra pulled, 32@53c; noils, 27@52½c; scoured, 52@73c; sundries, 10@30c.

DRY GOODS.

During the past week there has been no marked change in the dry goods market. The general trade, aside from jobbing, has been quiet. The amount of goods taken from first hands for immediate and prospective wants in the aggregate was fair, but single takings were not to a large extent. In the better kinds of goods the market has been firm, but in the less desirable kinds the condition of trade has been satisfactory. Local dealers have done a fair amount of business, all conditions considered.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The trade of the city has been fair for the season of the year. Business since the first of January has been larger than during the preceding year for a corresponding period. In Boston the trade for spring goods is rapidly drawing to a close. The weekly shipments are smaller than last year. Manufacturers are busy on their Fall samples. Salesmen who have been out report that most jobbers are carrying good stocks. Collections are slow. In New York trade has been active. In Philadelphia business is moderately good. Salesmen on the road are not doing as well as was anticipated.

GROCERIES.

Latest reports by telegraph say: Sugars firm. Coffees firm. Teas steady. Fruits steady. The local trade has been good within the week just closed. There has been considerable complaint about bad roads, but trade nevertheless has been satisfactory.

The estimated damage of the coming crop of cane sugar in Louisiana is estimated by the New Orleans Picayune at 10,000 to 12,000 hhds. The prospects of the sugar districts, barring the danger of inundation, have seldom been better than this year. The open winter has stimulated the growth of the cane, and it is now so far advanced as to warrant the hope of a splendid yield under ordinary circumstances henceforth.

HIDES—LEATHER.

There has been but little change in the condition of the hide market within the week. There is, perhaps, a slightly better tone, but it is not sufficiently marked to warrant dealers in marking up the price lists. There is a somewhat better feeling in leather, and prices are firm.

LUMBER.

Considering the condition of the roads, business in this department has been as good as could well have been anticipated. There has been no radical change in prices for a length of time.

COAL.

There has been a steady movement in coal, but for house purposes less has been done than last year at this time, on account of the milder weather. Prices remain unchanged.

BROOM CORN.

The market for broom corn was active during the week. Quotations at Chicago: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 9@10c; self-working green 8½@9c; do red-tipped, 7¾@8¼c; red brush 7¼@8c; inferior, damaged and stained, 6½@7c; crooked, 5@6½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: The light run of hogs a year ago now is being about balanced by the current movement, and for the first three weeks of the new season there appears to be little difference in the number marketed in the West. Exports were fair last week, but continue to make an unfavorable comparison with corresponding time last year, but this will not be the case probably after two weeks more, for some months. The aggregate movement abroad since Nov. 1 reaches 361,100,000 pounds, against 590,900,000 pounds a year ago—a falling off of 229,800,000 pounds, the product of about 1,310,000 hogs. We have complete returns this week of the large cities for the past winter season, which shows for the seven cities a reduction of 928,510 in number of hogs, an increase of 3.56 pounds in the average of net weight of hogs, and an increase of 1 pound in the average yield of lard. The compilation of returns from the other or interior packing points is not progressed sufficiently to justify any expression as to what the comparison will be in weight and yield of lard. The falling off in the total number of hogs packed, compared with last year, will not vary greatly from 1,200,000—perhaps a little less than this number.

A convention will meet in Cincinnati on the 25th of next month. Its object is "to consider the present state of our forests, their management resulting to the greatest benefit to the private individual and the common good, and to devise ways and means to stay their wanton destruction regardless of the direful consequences which inevitably result from it." The Cincinnati Commercial says: "A glance at the series of forestry bulletins issued by the Census Bureau is sufficient to alarm one for the future timber supplies of the United States. The maps show the original extent of the forest lands and the area denuded by the remorseless ax of the lumberman. Take Michigan, the great pine State of the Northwest. More than three-fourths of the land, including the upper peninsula, has been stripped of its timber. A few statistics will show that the amount of white pine remaining on the Saginaw and its tributaries, and in the basins of the streams flowing into Lakes Huron and Michigan, is estimated at 29,000,000,000 feet, board mesure. In the single year ending with May, 1880, 4,068,773,000 feet were cut. At this rate the supply will exhaust in less than eight years. Of the same timber on the upper peninsula there were 6,000,000,000 remaining, in round numbers, and of this 328,438,000 were cut in one year. From Menominee and Delta Counties, the merchantable pine, says the bulletin, has been almost entirely removed. The destruction of the hard woods has been on the same exhaustive scale. The maps show that along every navigable stream, and on the rivers of the lakes, the timber has all been cut away, and each year the lumbermen have to go back farther into the interior for their supplies, and the cost is increased by the greater difficulty in getting the timber to market."

AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE.

Leon Chotteau, of Paris, France, has addressed a letter to Mr. Freycinet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the important question of the admission of American salted pork meats into France, in which he severely criticises the course the French Government has taken. After discussing the different degrees of prohibition, etc., and referring to correspondence of ex-United States Minister Noyes with the authorities at Washington and promises made to our present Minister to France, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Mr. Chotteau says:

"At present, interested people are afraid that with a new state of things the question of microscopical inspection will again be agitated, although recognized impossible by the second project. Should that second project be retired, and a third one introduced, but to share the fate of its two predecessors, men of good common sense will ask themselves when the result so anxiously desired will be obtained definitely. The American people have been patient up to this time; but that patience is now nearly exhausted.

"In 1867, Mr. Bigelow, then American Minister at Paris, received one day the official order to say to the imperial Government: 'Withdraw your soldiers from Mexico, or we immediately interfere.' The French soldiers were immediately withdrawn.

"If you, sir, do not soon repair the mistake committed during the last year, Mr. Morton, faithful interpreter of his Government, will probably before long, say to you: 'Repeal the decree of February 18th, 1881, or we will prohibit the introduction to the United States of your wines, and silk fabrics, etc.'

"This, sir, is the impression I received during my last trip in America. You will be able, I am sure, enlightened by your wisdom and patriotism to save our French trade from the imminent retaliations of the United States."

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says: The line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway has usually the largest amount of filled corn-cribs along its line. The total reported this season is 4,500,000 bushels, against 12,500,000 bushels last season, as per report of the route agents. A like deficiency is reported to exist along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Northwestern Railway."

Congressman Jacobs estimates the amount of oleomargerine manufactured last year in New York city and the State of New York at 20,000,000 lbs. and he also estimates that 116,000,000 lbs can be manufactured in a single year, while the entire butter product of the State, for the year 1875, was 111,018,413 lbs. He also calls attention to the fact that the money value of the dairy product is between $400,000,000 and $600,000,000, and that from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 of the American people are interested in this industry, and the capital invested in it aggregates $400,000,000 to $600,000,000.

A letter in a late French journal says American bacon is now largely sold as 'native produce' both in Belgium and France. The bacon is well washed and soaked, and even the peculiar oily nature is changed, so that it becomes hard, and readily passes for the home article. The restrictions put on the imports of American bacon have been occasions of serious hardship to the working classes of France and Belgium; but, as is evident from the fact here stated, the bacon is consumed under a fraudulent disguise.

The charter of one National bank has already expired; another expires April 11. Eighty-seven charters expire during 1882. These charters represent nearly $20,000,000 capital and a circulation of about $12,000,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The week opens, with a rainy day and a fairly active market in general, though in specialties there has been a good trade. Cotton goods in much better delivery on previous engagements than inquiry for new selections still prices rule remarkably steady on all leading qualities. Prints of a special character are doing well, but general offerings are inactive. The general inquiry of agents has been light, with the chief request confined to orders. The market is without the snap of last week and as a whole is wanting in life, which is ascribed entirely to the weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City.